"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; moderate northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,308. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE; READY TO NEGOTIATE NOW OR HEREAFTER; EXISTING MILITARY SITUATION THE BASIS

DELAY MEANS HIGHER TERMS

Discussion of Germany's Own Private Affairs Is Barred.

WON'T TALK OF WAR'S CAUSE

And Will Accept Only a Strictly Nonpartisan Person as a Mediator.

FOR PEACE, BUT IN NO HURRY

Has Attained Chief War Aim, It Is Held, and Is Now Willing to Hear Proposals.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 25, (via The Hague, May 26.)—In connection with Germany's readiness for peace THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to indicate certain views which are held in the highest official quarters.

Germany is ready to make peace now or at any future time.

The German Government is willing to talk peace, not only because the bulk of the German people naturally want peace and because in view of the increasing strength of Germany's position this expressed desire for peace cannot possibly be interpreted as a sign of weakness by her enemies, thus tending to prolong the war, but also because according to the present military situation Germany has more than accomplished her aim in war, namely, to secure her boundaries against the future possibility of invasion, and today holds more than enough enemy territory as pawns to warrant participation in a peace conference.

Germany has no fixed program as to peace terms. Rather are her peace conditions a variable quantity, dependent on the further duration of the war and future changes in the military situation.

In other words, there is more than a strong hint here that a bargain peace is to be had for quick takers now, but that the price of peace will be advanced in the near future and will continue to go up the longer Germany's enemies hold off.

The price of peace, it is suggested, will also tend to increase with any further gains of ground in the east or the west. Another factor affecting the price will be the sacrifices that may be necessary to hold what has already been gained.

While ready to discuss peace now, Germany is in no hurry to make peace, and whether peace negotiations begin soon or later the German Government is determined to do business solely on the basis of the military situation prevailing at the time. Negotiations on any other basis have not the slightest prospect of success so far as Germany is concerned.

The German Government will absolutely decline to have what it regards as the nation's purely private affairs dragged into the peace conference. Germany will not only not permit any foreign influence to be exerted on her internal affairs through the medium of a peace conference, but also will most positively decline to have such questions brought up for discussion there.

Lastly, no offers of mediation or attempts to pave the way to peace negotiations can be entertained for a moment by Germany which seek to take into account who is to blame for the outbreak of the war.

Only a strictly nonpartisan mediator will be persona grata to the German Government.

ASSAIL CENSOR IN REICHSTAG.

Deputies Resent Suppression of Criticism of United States.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 26.—Speaking in the Reichstag yesterday, Dr. Oertel, editor of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, indicated in the discussion of the censorship that some interesting undercurrents were at work.

Pleading for freedom of speech in political matters, and particularly in regard to the aims of the peace terms, he said: "Give the German press and German people somewhat more freedom of speech. No good is done the nation by continuing to withhold from the people the opportunity for expression of opinions. What good has this enforced silence done? Has it made our

Continued on Page 2.

President Will Make "a Preliminary Overture" As to Peace in Washington Address Tonight

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A pointed intimation came from one of the best informed sources of information today that in his address tomorrow night at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, which is holding a two days' session here, President Wilson will make what was described as something in the nature of "a preliminary overture" in the direction of bringing peace in Europe. The intimation is coupled with the statement that the President is preparing to do everything possible in an informal way to induce the warring powers to enter upon a discussion of peace.

In his speech last week at Charlotte, N. C., President Wilson made a reference to the war in Europe which was construed by those having some knowledge of what was in his mind as indicating that he regarded the struggle in Europe as having reached a deadlock, and that this being the case it was well for them to take counsel. Since then there have been reports that the President was contemplating some move that would help along the peace movement.

The understanding prevails among high officials here, however, that the President realizes that it would be useless for him to make any direct overtures toward peace to the belligerent nations while the Entente Allies hold to their intention to continue hostilities until the menace of German militarism has been removed. But it is gathered from what was said today that the President believes that if the suggestion of peace is kept constantly before the world and both belligerent and neutral countries discuss it the basis may be reached the sooner for an understanding among the warring powers that will lead to peace overtures.

There seems to be no intention on the part of President Wilson to make any direct offer to the belligerents at this time. It was said today that he was keeping an open mind as to what his course would be in this connection—that is, he was waiting for developments to determine when the time was ripe to renew the tender of friendly offices made by him early in the war. That tender was not accepted, but the President made known that it was a standing offer of which any of the parties engaged in the European strife might take advantage whenever it suited them to do so, and he would be responsive.

Since then Germany is the only power engaged in war that has indicated a desire that peace should come. The answers of the Entente Allies to this hint for a cessation of hostilities have shown that they do not intend to give up the struggle while German military prestige continues and much enemy territory remains in the possession of the Teutonic armies.

One of the suggestions made today indicated that President Wilson rather expected that some of the European rulers, closely related by blood, would find a means of paving the way for peace conversations. It was stated that this outcome would cause no surprise in official circles.

But in the same connection it was pointed out that neutral nations felt that they were entitled to have a part in the adjustment of the differences growing out of the war, and the inference was plain from what was said that the United States wished it to be understood that it expected to be taken into the peace counsels of the belligerent powers, mainly to give it the opportunity of providing for the protection of its own economic interests in the rearrangement that would follow the restoration of peace. The United States, it has already been indicated by President Wilson, is actuated by the desire to bring about a peace that will be fair and just, and will not subject any of the warring powers to humiliation. He is represented as agreeing with the view that if peace was made as the outcome of a decisive defeat of one group of belligerent by the other lasting hatred that probably would lead to a renewal of the present struggle would result.

EXPECT COL. HOUSE ON PEACE ERRAND

Germans Hear He Is to Visit Europe Again and Hope He May Bring Some Suggestion.

READY TO DISCUSS TERMS

But No Proposals, It Is Stated, Could Possibly Include the Ceding of Alsace to France.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 23, (via London, May 26.)—Another visit by Colonel E. M. House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters here. The American rumors to this effect are regarded as having a certain basis in fact, although the opinion prevails that the trip would naturally be postponed until after the national conventions.

It is hoped here that should Colonel House pay such a visit he will come this time as a harbinger of peace, or at any rate to prepare, if possible, the foundations for a peace proposal, difficult as this task is recognized to be.

During his last previous visit to Europe Colonel House made no effort and conducted no investigations in the direction of peace, (in Berlin at any event,) having, perhaps, found absolutely adverse conditions in the capitals of nations hostile to Germany. Presumably, also, he had previous information that American mediation was under no circumstances desired and would not be accepted as long as the United States continued to supply Germany's foes with cannon, shot, shell, cartridges, powder, and a thousand and one other requisities for waging war against the Central Powers while no intimation had been given at the time of this visit that irascibility in high quarters here on the munitions question was in any way abated.

The situation, it may be said, has now changed. Apparently there is no harm, from either a political or a strategical standpoint, in saying that Germany would welcome peace.

As Arthur von Gwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, stated to The Associated Press correspondent recently, Germany is in the position of a poker player, who has gathered in all the money on the table and naturally is willing to break off an all-night session and retire with his winnings, while the others persist in continuing in the hope of recouping some of their losses. The cards, however, to continue the simile, are running strongly in the Germans' favor, it is pointed out, as shown in the renewed postponentment of the long-heralded Anglo-French offensive in the West, the steady though slow progress of the Crown Prince at Verdun, the victories of the Turks, and finally the crushing results of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino.

Doubt If Allies Will Give In.

Whether these events are enough to induce the Allies to retire from what is looked upon here as a losing game and

Continued on Page 2.

CAPPY RICKS. BY PETER B. KYNE. The Best Laugh in Twenty Years. Book stores, or phone Mad. Sq. 99. $1.35 delivered. —Advt.

VIENNA STUDIES WILSON'S VIEWS

Impressed by North Carolina Utterance, but Sees No Signs of Allies Moving for Peace.

YET HOPES FOR RESULTS

One Newspaper Thinks the Entente May Be Made to See That Its Struggle Is Vain.

VIENNA, May 25, (via Berlin, May 26.)—The newspapers here devote columns to the speech of President Wilson, delivered at Charlotte, N. C.

Die Zeit begins its comment by saying that "statesmen once again are speaking about peace, but unfortunately only those in America." It carries this idea throughout its editorial.

President Wilson's speech, this paper asserts, was solely for American and especially North Carolinian consumption. It points out that the President on Nov. 14 said America would intervene only when one or more of the belligerents requested intervention. The Entente Allies have not made such a request, the paper continues, and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has said specifically that he would consider offers from the enemy, but has not said that he desires the intervention of neutral nations.

"A peace initiator is ready," the paper concludes, "but none of the warring powers has knocked at his door."

The Neue Freie Presse points out that under international law a great difference exists between mediation and an offer of good services, the latter of which, this newspaper says, President Wilson appears to desire to do.

"President Wilson does not need an agreement between the belligerents to take the step he plans," continues the Neue Freie Presse. "He is simply a peace initiator, seeking to make easier for a vanquished enemy the sacrifices he will have to make and trying to remove the hindrances in the way of peace."

The Neue Freie Presse, however, warns the President that he will have to make the Entente Allies realize their "useless struggle against the inevitable," for in the words of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg "Europe's earlier condition is lost forever; what the Central Empires wanted in peace their armies have achieved; what the Entente Allies would like to achieve they have not got."

The Neue Freie Press comments:

"President Wilson must arouse a recognition that such mighty differences cannot exist without noticeable effects when peace comes."

The paper adds:

"He would hardly offer his good services if this task were hopeless. The United States is beginning to speak. It is as if a metal tongue had struck a great bell, filling the air with sound. A great people leaves its retirement and becomes a disseminator of peace ideas. That again is a step forward."

The Tageblatt's leading thought is:

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

Food Dictator Meets Strong Opposition; Southern States Unwilling to Feed Prussia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.—Referring to Food Dictator von Batocki's statement in the Reichstag, as reported by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent that "great difficulties are arising out of the relations of the Federal States," and that "from Württemberg menacing letters reached me protesting against the sucking dry of Württemberg by Prussia," The Chronicle says:

'This plaint from Württemberg only expressed in drastic fashion what all other German States feel with regard to Prussia. In the Bavarian Diet the other day the members complained of 'Prussian food egotism' and of the attempts which the Berlin Government is making to induce the Bavarian food powers to send their stuff to Berlin.

"In Saxony the same feeling prevails, and it is clear that von Batocki's main difficulty will be to persuade the Bavarian, the Hessian, the Badenser, and others that their main duty now is to feed Prussia. In Eisenach the Town Council issued an order forbidding the exportation from the district of all kinds of meat, sausage, poultry, fish, fats and oils, groceries, soap and soap powder, cheese, eggs, baked wares, tarts, fruit cakes and vegetables.

"The Berlin Tageblatt, with some pertinence, comments on this as follows: 'The people speak of England's starvation war against us, but this German starvation war against large towns is at least as worthy of condemnation."

Army to be Fed First.

LONDON, May 26.—Herr von Batocki, the head of the new German Department of Food Supply, has addressed a Reichstag committee on some of the phases of the problems before him, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. He said the task of provisioning would be more or less difficult, depending upon the outcome of the harvest. The army must first be provided for, he said, and only then could the civil population be considered. It should not be forgotten, he added, that the bad harvest of 1914 and the still worse one of 1915 were the causes of the present situation.

The Lokalanzeiger is quoted as saying that there has been a shortage of eggs in Berlin and its suburbs during recent days.

An official communication to the German press, the dispatch adds, says that the consumption of meat must be restricted in order to guarantee sufficient cattle for slaughter and milking in the Spring and Winter.

TRY TO SAVE WAITE AS A 'MORAL IDIOT'

Defense Takes Prosecution's Usual Role in Effort to Further Blacken Peck Murderer.

SEEK NEW SINS TO CONFESS

Defendant Admits He Thought of Killing Wife, but Reached No Decision—Planned to Wed a Beauty

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite and witnesses called in an effort to send him to an insane asylum rather than to the electric chair for the murder of his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck, sought yesterday to add new horror to the record of the young dentist's crimes already presented to the jury and Justice Shearn.

Waite testified that he was not quite sure what he should have done, but that he might have killed his wife, if he had been free, after she had inherited the half million dollars for which he had murdered her father and mother with disease germs and poison. Alienists for the defense testified that Waite had told them that he had planned to marry some beautiful young woman after he had come into possession of his father-in-law's money. Walter Rogers Deuel, who is defending Waite, laid stress in a hypothetical question to alienists on the fact that Waite had asked young men with whom he played tennis to estimate the prospective wealth of handsome young women whom he saw at the Columbia tennis courts and at the Seventy-first and Sixty-eighth Regiment Armories, where he frequently played.

Dr. Allan Ross Diefendorf and Dr. Morris J. Karpas, alienists for the defense, who found Waite suffering from "moral idiocy," said the defendant in conversations with them had accused himself of almost every crime and nearly every moral infirmity except extravagance with money.

Prosecution and Defense Reversed.

At yesterday's session of the court the prosecution and defense reversed their usual functions. While the defense labored at the difficult task of putting additional stains on Waite's moral character and making them vivid enough to stand out against the black background which had already been painted, the State sought to discredit certain details of the more intricate plots of murder to which the defendant had confessed.

The defense did not succeed in making Waite much blacker, and the prosecution was not very successful in trimming any of the fantastic details from Waite's crimes. The jury was surfeited with the defendant's own story and the new chapters produced an anti-climax. The prosecution, except for being able to cast some doubt on the story that Waite had tried to give his father-in-law pneumonia by putting water in his rubbers, dampening his sheets and opening the window of his bedroom and by taking him riding after wetting the cushions of the automobile, stood about where it did the night before.

"Moral idiocy" or "moral imbecility" was explained by alienists for the defense to be an utter lack of emotion or moral feeling, and the more crime and vice the defense could fix on the defendant the better were their chances for proving that he suffered from that infirmity. In consequence no pains were spared to prove the depth and variety of his guilt.

Grocer Got Ground Glass Jelly.

Miss Catherine Peck, who survived attempts of Waite to kill her with repeated doses of disease germs, ground glass, and arsenic, was called to the stand by the defense yesterday to clinch the evidence of these murderous attempts which would rest otherwise only on the word of Waite. Mrs. Peck said she had gritted her teeth against something that she thought was fine sand once when she started to eat some marmalade. She then took the jar, which had been doctored with powdered glass, back to the grocer from whom she had bought it, and received his apologies. She told also of accepting from the defendant the present of a can of fish, in which he said that he had placed disease germs, although it failed to injure her. She told also of the money, rings, and other jewelry which she had missed after visits of Waite.

"You were fond of him, were you not?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Miss Peck, "I took him for what he appeared to be."

As the defense had already shown that Waite had tried to commit murders through inoculation with anthrax, typhoid, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other diseases, that he had poisoned with arsenic, chlorine gas, overdoses of calomel and varinol, and administered chloroform and asphyxiating gas, and that he had committed numerous thefts and other petty crimes, the testimony yesterday was shaped for the most part to prove certain abstract qualities, such as shamelessness, ingratitude, indifference to family ties and cruelty. His occasional deviation into piety was emphasized in testimony that he had been an active member of the Christian Endeavor Society at Ann Arbor and for a time in New York and

Continued on Page 4.

POLICE TELL HOW WIRES ARE TAPPED

Men Who Spied On Those Named in Charities Inquiry Say System Is Widespread.

DR. POTTER ATTACKS MAYOR

Calls Him Traducer of the Dead—Mitchel Produces Fosdick's Report on Witness's Record.

The Thompson Legislative Committee late yesterday wound up its investigation of the tapping of private telephone wires by the police after hearing the testimony of two of the Detective Sergeants who did the spying on the conversations of the Catholic priests whom Mayor Mitchel accused of conspiring to wreck his administration and defeat the ends of justice.

The only other witnesses were Walter J. Drummond, son of Michael J. Drummond, former Charities Commissioner, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter of Brooklyn, who was charged with trying to evade subpoena servers of the Strong Committee that investigated the Charities Department. Both men denied much of the conversations the policemen said they had overheard on the tapped telephone wires. Dr. Potter enlivened the proceedings by attacking Mayor Mitchel and Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury.

The examination of the policemen brought out the fact that it is not unusual for them to listen in on the tapped wires of lawyers and physicians in the search for crime or suspected criminals. In such cases, the witnesses testified, however, that the confidential relation between lawyer or physician and client was not abused, as only enough conversation was listened to to locate a suspect that was wanted. The policemen also admitted that in some cases the trunk lines of hotels were tapped and the conversations of all hotel guests listened to.

Hotel Wires Tapped.

This, it developed, was true in the case of the Hotel Irving, where Robert W. Hebberd, former secretary of the State Charities Department, was living at the time the priests' telephone wires were tapped. This made the fourth wire that was tapped in connection with the charities investigation, although Mayor Mitchel testified that only three wires were tapped—those of Dr. Potter, his son, Dean Potter, and Father Farrell. The wire tappers did not get any of Mr. Hebberd's conversations.

Dr. Potter accused Mayor Mitchel of being a traducer of the dead and with having a desire to retail scandal. He denied knowing that an honorarium of $5,000 had been raised for his benefit by the late Mgr. McMahon until three years later. Certain mistaken friends of his, he said, thought to make him a present but soon abandoned the plan and then Mgr. McMahon put the money in a general fund. Mgr. McMahon, he said, was crushed and humiliated by the insults heaped upon him and died.

After the session had ended, Mayor Mitchel made public a report of the entire matter turned in to the late Mayor Gaynor by Raymond B. Fosdick, then Commissioner of Accounts. Statements in the report were to the effect that the money was raised to help Dr. Potter "out of his financial troubles." The report also stated that Father Mallick J. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, had purchased with $800 of the funds of the institution a judgment which Austin, Nichols & Co. had obtained against Dr. Potter.

Believes Dr. Potter.

After Dr. Potter had finished his testimony Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, announced his belief that Dr. Potter had not tried to evade subpoena servers from the Strong Committee, but that he had simply waited until others had testified first. Dr. Potter admitted this was true. In ending his investigation of the wiretapping subject Senator Thompson suggested that it would be advisable for a committee to be appointed to investigate the entire charities subject. His committee, he said, could not go into the matter.

Mayor Mitchel denied yesterday that the telephone wires of Father Joseph Dineen and Mgr. Dunn had been tapped by the police.

"I have made the most careful and painstaking investigation," said the Mayor, "and have been informed, and know it to be true, that Father Dineen's and Mgr. Dunn's wires were not supervised by the police. Of course, I can only speak for the police."

The Mayor said he had not yet determined upon any action regarding the bringing of criminal proceedings against persons named in his testimony.

Senator Thompson in ending the inquiry critisised the police system of wire espionage and said it would have to be curbed by legislative enactment.

"Give me six months at the listening-in switchboard of the police in Greenwich Street," he said, "and I will break the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., or any other big banking house in America. The police have too much power in this and it will have to be curbed."

The First Witness.

The first witness, Walter J. Drummond, was questioned by Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the accused priests,

Continued on Page 3.

AMERICA WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF MAILS AT SEA, LANSING WARNS BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Cecil Denies Serious Delay to Neutral Mails; Maintains Right to Search for Contraband

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.—Up to last night the American note to England on interference with mails had not reached the Foreign Office, and no official comment was ventured on the rough summary cabled here.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, spoke of the point raised by the critics of the British attitude toward the seizure of mails—that Great Britain had no right to search ships at sea and take the mails from them.

"We have already made it clear that we maintain an absolute right to take mails from steamers passing through British waters for the sake of ascertaining if they contain contraband," said he. "We cannot relinquish that right, but I don't want to discuss it as a possible part of the American note until I see what the note says. If contraband is to be smuggled through our waters in mail sacks, we have equally as much right to seize the sacks as to seize contraband ships. How are we going to know there is no contraband in the mail unless we examine suspected mail?

"The Germans shipped a large quantity of contraband that way before we caught them at it. So now to protect ourselves we feel obliged to exert our right of search. Neutral ships on their way through our waters are asked by us to come into port, so that the search can be done quicker than at sea. We always let the mail go after the quickest possible inspection if it is not contraband."

NOTE URGES QUICK REFORM

Only a Radical Change in Blockade Methods Will Satisfy Us.

MAKES SOME CONCESSIONS

United States Admits Right to Seize Stocks, Bonds, and Other Securities.

TO PRESS DAMAGE CLAIMS

Cites Many Instances of Loss to Americans Through "Lawless Practices" of Belligerents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of the new American note of protest against the Anglo-French policy of interference with neutral mails to and from this country.

The note, which is a vigorous statement of the attitude of the United States Government, was delivered to the British and French Ambassadors in Washington several days ago, and has been forwarded by cable to their respective Governments. It challenges the legality of the methods that have been followed by the British and French Governments, describes the "improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails" as "a lawless practice," which can no longer be tolerated, and concludes with the declaration that "only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this Government."

After pointing out that American commercial interests are being injured, that rights of property are violated, and rules of international law and custom are "palpably disregarded" by the Anglo-French policy of interference with neutral mails, the note says:

"The Government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted or denied arbitrarily by the Government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

"The Government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and the rights of neutrals, which the British and French Governments have so often proclaimed, and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies in the present war, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease and belligerent rights, as exercised, to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this Government."

Secretary Lansing informs Great Britain and France that "the United States must insist again with emphasis" that these Governments cannot obtain rightful jurisdiction over neutral mail ships by forcing them to visit British and French ports for the purpose of seizing their mails and thereby obtaining greater belligerent rights as to such ships than they could exercise on the high seas. He makes it plain that the United States is of the opinion that there can be no legal distinction between seizure of mails at sea, which practice the British announced their intention of abandoning, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily visiting British ports.

"The British and French practice amounts to an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence," is the way in which the note characterizes the British and French method of interference with American and other neutral mails. Secretary Lansing declares that the "arbitrary" methods employed by the British and French Governments have resulted most disastrously to the citizens of the United States, and notifies them that it is the purpose of the United States, in the near future, to press claims for full reparation from England and France for losses to American citizens through this "continuing offense" of interference with American mails.

As a result of this policy, he says, important papers which can never be duplicated, such as American patents for inventions, rare documents, legal papers relating to the settlement of

OUR TROOPS KILL VILLA'S CHIEF AID

Cervantes and Another Leader Slain in a Running Fight South of Cruces.

AMERICAN DEAD, TWO SHOT

Pershing Calls Cervantes Most Dangerous Outlaw in Mexico Except Villa.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 25, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., May 26.)—Candelario Cervantes, the chief Villista in Northern Chihuahua, was killed today six miles south of Cruces, near the American line of communication, in a running fight with a mixed command of a party of ten infantrymen and engineers. The fight lasted forty-five minutes.

With a band estimated at twenty men, Cervantes, long sought by General Pershing's troops, had determined to attack a detachment of engineers mapping a pass below Cruces. The engineers, dropping their tools, returned the fire, and were reinforced by a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry. This odd assortment of troops drove the Villistas to the mountains, wounding several and killing two, one of whom a hasty examination indicated was Cervantes. The bodies were removed to the town of Cruces, where they were inspected by a committee of Mexicans, including the Presidente, who declared unanimously the man was Cervantes.

Private George O. Hulitt is credited with killing both Mexicans. The second Mexican killed was Jose Bencorne a well-known Villista.

The American force lost one killed and two wounded, all men of the Seventeenth Infantry. Our troops are pressing pursuit of the remainder of the bandits tonight.

It was Cervantes's threat which drove peon laborers from doing road work under our Engineer Corps, and his end through fighting the engineers has certain retributive justice. He was one of the most important Villistas and had been a will o' the wisp of this northern country, repeatedly eluding cavalry drives through the mountains near Namiquipa. He had a woman friend there and more than once stopped in town while our troops camped on the outskirts. His death will lead a step toward eradicating Villistas in this region.

General Pershing declares this characteristic stroke is one of the most important of the campaign.

Villista Call to Natives.

The following was found on Cervantes's body:

"To Citizens and Leaders of the Carranza Army:

"We who subscribe ourselves members of the Mexican Army and citizens loyal to the national defense set forth that in the circumstances that have befallen our country, and with armed invasion by the United States of the North, the shame of our land and the unmentionable affront before all the world, we desire as true sons of our saddened Mexico no longer to bear the name of traitors.

"We further desire to combat the invading enemy without quarter, and for that reason we beseech you not to impede us, not to disturb us in our war against the North Americans, who, under false pretenses, do profane our patriotic soil. We take it for granted that we ourselves have no political creed except the cause of Mexico.

"The Carranza Army, the Mexico public, and the entire nation must prepare. They will have to protest and rise up against the insults which all Mexicans suffer in the name of the motherland. History and the world will take account of the patriotism which prompts the call against the invasion. To fail in this will weigh against our consciences and dignity and reflect upon the name of our children.

"On account of this we hope that we do not fail to meet as one grand family a situation which must come about. At least we pray that we be left to fight the miserable invaders, the sole cause of our discord and national disgrace. We respectfully request that you reply in regard to this matter on your word of honor, and in the name of our unfortu-

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TWO PACIFIC SHIPS SOLD TO JAPAN LINE

Marine Co. Has Disposed of Three It Bought in 1915 from Pacific Mail.

LOSE AMERICAN REGISTER

Get Double the Price Paid for Korea and Siberia—Japanese Tried to Get Them Before.

The fast twin-screw steamers Korea and Siberia, built in this country and operated for fifteen years under the American flag, have been sold to the Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha and will be put into service between San Francisco and the Far East. This was their original occupation, but now they will be under Japanese register. The sale was made by the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, one of the subsidiaries of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and was announced by Philip A. S. Franklin, Vice President and one of the receivers of the International Mercantile Marine yesterday afternoon.

The transaction surprised the financial district because the International Mercantile Marine Company, though in the hands of receivers, has been more prosperous in the last year than ever before and has cash or quick assets in excess of $50,000,000. It surprised shipping circles because the Japanese endeavored to obtain the ships before their purchase less than a year ago by the Mercantile Marine subsidiary.

The purchase was made after it had been announced that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, then the owner of the steamers, was to be dissolved and would dispose of its assets because of "cumulative Governmental oppression through legislation culminating in the La Follette Seamen's act."

At the time of the sale the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Together with the Siberia and Korea it sold to the Atlantic Transport Company the Mongolia, Manchuria, and China. The sale price for the five ships was $5,250,000. The transaction was widely considered as an earnest of the proposition that the Southern Pacific people had acted hastily in appraising the effects of the La Follette law and as indicating an intention on the part of the American interests in Mercantile Marine to keep American shipping under the American flag.

The China Is Sold Also.

Mr. Franklin was asked yesterday if the La Follette bill and failure to obtain legislation recommended by American shipowners had prompted the transaction. He replied that the company had received for each of the ships $2,000,000, or double the purchase price.

"The sale speaks for itself," he added. "The Japanese can operate them cheaper than we can and were willing to pay a high price."

Asked if the war's effect on shipping had not changed opinions on steamship operation as well as notions of values, Mr. Franklin replied that present conditions were temporary, and that after the war the ships might not be saleable for as high a price or worth so much in earning power. The gist of his comment was that the transaction was purely financial.

As if indicating that the sale of ships was no novelty to the company, despite the unprecedented demand for bottoms, Mr. Franklin then let it be known that the China, one of the other ships purchased from the Pacific Mail, had been sold to a company which he called the China Mail Steamship Company. The China is a steamer of 5,000 tons and was built in 1889. The sale price for this ship was $275,000, and the sale was made, Mr. Franklin said, last October, or only a few weeks after the International Mercantile Marine had purchased the five ships from the Pacific Mail.

The ships just sold to the Japanese were twins, one of 11,276 tons and the other of 11,284 tons, and were the fastest ships in the transpacific service of the Pacific Mail. They were essentially passenger rather than cargo vessels, and on that account were not so valuable as are the big freight carriers in a period like the present, when the demand is all for cargo capacity. The ships were built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in 1901. They were on the Pacific side of the canal when the slide came, and Mr. Franklin said his company had got little use of them after bringing them around the Horn.

The Mongolia and Manchuria, the two other Pacific Mail ships purchased by the Atlantic Transport Line, are now in the New York and London service, one being in London and the other on her

Continued on Page 4.

estates, powers of attorney, fire insurance claims, income tax returns, and similar matters have been lost. Secretary Lansing cites specific instances in which American citizens have sustained losses, among them that of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh, which lost a contract in Christiania because its papers failed to arrive in Norway, the result being that a British competitor got the contract.

VOLUNTARY SEARCH NOW.

Norwegian Ships Agree to Put Into Kirkwall—More Mails Detained.

CHRISTIANIA, May 25, (via London, May 26.)—The Norwegian-American Line has decided to have all its steamships which sail between America and Norway enter Kirkwall voluntarily for inspection of their mails, in order to avoid complications arising from attempts to evade the British authorities by taking the more northerly course.

The company has purchased a tramp steamship of 1,800 tons to bring American coal to Norway for its vessels, so that they will be less dependent on English bunkers.

The steamship Bergensfjord, which sailed from New York May 13 for Bergen, has arrived safely by way of Kirkwall, where all her mail was removed and detained by the British authorities.

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—There is much speculation here as to the effect agreements entered into by Danish and Norwegian steamship lines with the British Government, whereby they agree voluntarily to permit their steamers to visit Kirkwall and submit to search without the formality of seizure at sea, will have upon American negotiations with England regarding interference with mail. News that Norwegian line steamers formally have agreed to this procedure has just been received here, and it is felt that it may complicate matters if England chooses to take advantage of this technical point.

In the meantime the three Scandinavian countries are acting in concert to bring pressure to bear on England to permit first-class mail to come through uninterrupted. Stockholm has been without American mail for many days, and the suggestion was made here that under the existing conditions time might be saved if the American authorities had sent the mail in the first instance by way of England instead of waiting to send it by Scandinavian boats, inasmuch as mail coming by way of London is received much quicker than that sent direct, which is seized at Kirkwall and forwarded later by various routes.

BERLIN, May 26, (by Wireless to Sayville,)—The parcel post on board the Danish steamer Tyaldur, bound from Harver Island to Copenhagen, was taken off at Leith, to which port the steamer had been taken by the British, according to a statement by the Danish Post Office Department received here from Copenhagen," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The Danish postal authorities," adds the news agency, "state that this act is contrary to the British promise, according to which mail from one Danish port to another should not be violated."

AMERICANS BRING DOWN THREE GERMAN PLANES

Thaw, Rockwell and Cowdin Account for One Each—Thaw Slightly Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—The American air squadron has engaged in a regular battle over Verdun, from which it emerged scathless save for trifling wounds, with three hostile planes—one Fokker and two Aviatiks to its credit. The official communiqué announces today that a Fokker was brought down near Vaux and the Aviatiks near Etain "by our pilots," the last words referring to the Americans of the American squadron.

Thaw and Kiffin Rockwell set the example on Wednesday morning while the patrol was flying in one-man baby Nieuports. They attacked two German planes—a Fokker and an Aviatik. Thaw was in the lead. Rising above, the Fokker swung down against him in a volplane, Rockwell meanwhile replying to the Aviatik, which tried similar tactics.

The Aviatik fled to the protection of its own guns, but Thaw opened fire on the Fokker at forty feet, the enemy falling headlong before twenty shots were fired. That was only the beginning and the real battle came later when the Aviatiks were downed.

Eight or nine Americans in the squadron accompanied the French fleet to repel the German observers from the battlefield. The American section was west of its French comrades and almost immediately engaged a superior number of Germans between the Argonne and the Meuse. The fighting lasted eight hours and involved several distinct duels. Rockwell attacked a kind of Aviatik called Lvg at close range when four others tried to surround him. An explosive bullet hit the windshield, the splinters wounding him slightly in the face without preventing him from defeating the Lvg, which is one of the Aviatiks mentioned by the communiqué.

The other was downed by Cowdin with a well-aimed round at a range well beyond the distance usually considered effective. Norman Prince was unable to take part in the battle because he damaged his machine in landing the previous night.

Thaw received a slight wound in the elbow, but declared afterward he was lucky to escape so lightly, as the machine literally was riddled with bullets. The wound did not prevent him from making a perfect landing. At first he thought he was in enemy territory, but the welcome sight of two poilus in a nearby trench reassured him.

Lieutenant Thaw will be sent to Paris for a brief convalescence. It is likely he will get the Legion of Honor, for which he was proposed for downing the Fokker described above. Chapman, also proposed in a citation of army orders, was touched but unhurt by an explosive bullet while chasing two aviatiks. Clyde Balsley and C. C. Johnson have been sent to Verdun to replace Thaw and Rockwell during convalescence.

Of the other Americans, L. Hill and Lawrence Rumsey are awaiting orders for the front. Lufbury left Monday, and Pavelka is on the way. Fred Prince and Willis Haviland of Chicago and Robert Rockwell of Cincinnati have got pilot's brevets. Bert Hall is proposed for promotion to Adjutant and a Military Medal.

RAIDERS KILL 18 AT BARI.

Hostile Airmen Drop Bombs on Italian Town on the Adriatic.

LONDON, May 26.—Eighteen persons were killed and a score of others injured in an air raid on Bari, on the Italian Adriatic coast, according to a Reuter dispatch from Rome today.

The victims were largely women and children, the dispatch states.

VIENNA STUDIES WILSON'S VIEWS

Continued from Page 1.

"Will the Entente be pleased with President Wilson?" This paper expresses the hope that the hour of a "return to reason" has sounded for the Central Empires' opponents and that they are ready to appreciate what "President Wilson's great words" signify.

The Tageblatt fears, however, that from the latest speeches of English and French, and especially French, statesmen, the still exist hindrances to peace which only a mighty negotiator can overcome. The paper thinks that President Wilson must have been assured before making his utterances that they would not go unheard by the Entente, for "How else could he make up his mind that it was time to announce his offer?"

Text of American Note on Mail Seizures

[Delivered in Duplicate to the British and French Ambassadors to the United States.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1916.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note of April 3 last, transmitting a memorandum dated Feb. 15, 1916, and communicated in substance to the American Ambassador in London on Feb. 28, in which are stated the contentions of the British and French Governments in regard to the right to detain and examine parcel and letter mails en route by sea between the United States and Europe.

After a discussion of the use of the mails for the transmission of parcels and of the limitations to be placed on "inviolable mail," the joint memorandum of Feb. 15 closes with the following assertions:

"1. That from the standpoint of their right of visitation and eventual arrest and seizure, merchandise shipped in post parcels need not and shall not be treated otherwise than merchandise shipped in any other manner.

"2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by the eleventh convention of The Hague of 1907 does not in any way affect the right of the Allied Governments to visit and, if occasion arise, arrest and seize merchandise hidden in the wrappers, envelopes, or letters contained in the mail bags.

"3. That true to their engagements and respectful of genuine 'correspondence' the Allied Governments will continue, for the present, to refrain on the high seas from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, letters, or dispatches, and will insure their speediest possible transmission as soon as the sincerity of their character shall have been ascertained."

In reply the Government of the United States desires to state that it does not consider that the Postal Union Convention of 1906 necessarily applies to the interferences by the British and French Governments with the oversea transportation of mails of which the Government of the United States complains. Furthermore, the Allied Powers appear to have overlooked the admission of the Government of the United States that post parcels may be treated as merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights as recognized by international law. But the Government of the United States does not admit that such parcels are subject to the "exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation, and eventual seizure which belongs to belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas," as asserted in the joint note under acknowledgment.

It is noted with satisfaction that the British and French Governments do not claim, and, in the opinion of this Government, properly do not claim, that their so-called "blockade" measures are sufficient grounds upon which to base a right to interfere with all classes of mail matter in transit to or from the Central Powers. On the contrary, their contention appears to be that, as "genuine correspondence" is under conventional stipulation "inviolable," mail matter of other classes is subject to detention and examination. While the Government of the United States agrees that "genuine correspondence" mail is inviolable, it does not admit that belligerents may search other private sea-borne mails for any other purpose than to discover whether they contain articles of enemy ownership carried on belligerent vessels or articles of contraband transmitted under sealed covers as letter mail, though they may intercept at sea all mails coming out of and going into ports of the enemy's coasts which are effectively blockaded. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, however, appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference.

Though giving assurances that they consider "genuine correspondence" to be "inviolable," and that they will, "true to their engagements," refrain "on the high seas" from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the Allied Governments proceed to deprive neutral Governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea. They compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports, or they induce shipping lines, through some form of duress, to send their mail ships via British ports, or they detain all vessels merely calling at British ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction. Acting upon this enforced jurisdiction, the authorities remove all mail, genuine correspondence as well as post parcels, take them to London, where every piece, even though of neutral origin and destination, is opened and critically examined to determine the "sincerity of their character," in accordance with the interpretation given that undefined phrase by the British and French censors. Finally the expurgated remainder is forwarded, frequently after irreparable delay, to its destination. Ships are detained en route to or from the United States or to and from other neutral countries, and mails are held and delayed for several days, and, in some cases, for weeks and even months, even though not routed to ports of North Europe via British ports. This has been the procedure which has been practiced since the announcement of Feb. 15, 1916. To some extent the same practice was followed before that date, calling forth the protest of this Government on Jan. 4, 1916. But to that protest the memorandum under acknowledgment makes no reference and is entirely unresponsive.

The Government of the United States must again insist with emphasis that the British and French Governments do not obtain rightful jurisdiction of ships by forcing or inducing them to visit their ports for the purpose of seizing their mails, or thereby obtain greater belligerent rights as to such ship than they could exercise on the high seas, for there is, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, no legal distinction between the seizure of mails at sea, which is announced as abandoned, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily in port.

The British and French practice amounts to an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence. The practice actually followed by the Allied Powers must be said to justify the conclusion, therefore, that the announcement of Feb. 15 was merely notice that one illegal practice had been abandoned to make place for the development of another more onerous and vexatious in character.

The present practice is a violation not only of the spirit of the announcement of Feb. 15 but of the rule of The Hague Convention upon which it is concededly based. Aside from this it is a violation of the prior practice of nations which Great Britain and her allies have in the past insisted to establish and maintain, notwithstanding the statement in the memorandum "that as late as 1907 the letters and dispatches themselves could be seized and confiscated."

During the war between the United States and Mexico the United States forces allowed British steamers to enter and depart from the port of Vera Cruz without molesting the mails intended for inland points. During the American civil war Lord Russell endeavored to induce the United States to concede that "her Majesty's mails on board a private vessel should be exempted from visitation or detention." This exemption of mails was urged in October, 1862, in the case of British mails on board the Adela. On Oct. 31 Secretary Seward announced that "public mails of any friendly or neutral power duly certified or authenticated as such shall not be searched or opened, but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their designated destination." In accordance with this announcement the Government of the United States in the case of the British steamship Peterhoff, which had been seized with her mails against the protest of her Majesty's Government, had her mails forwarded to destination unopened.

The same rule was followed by France, as I am advised, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870; by the United States in the Spanish-American war of 1898; by Great Britain in the South African war, in the case of the German mail steamers Bundesrath and General; by Japan, and substantially by Russia, in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. And even in the present war, as the memorandum of Great Britain and France states, their enemy, Germany, has desisted from the practice of interfering with neutral mails, even on board belligerent steamers. This is illustrated by the case of the French steamer Floride, captured by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, cited by the British and French Governments in support of their argument regarding parcel mails. In this case the letter mails of the Floride, amounting to 144 sacks, were forwarded to their destination by the commander at the first opportunity upon arriving in the United States. It would seem, therefore, to be conclusively established that the interferences with mails of which this Government justly complains are wrong in principle and in practice.

The arbitrary methods employed by the British and French Governments have resulted most disastrously to citizens of the United States. Important papers which can never be duplicated, or can be duplicated only with great difficulty, such as United States patents for inventions, rare documents, legal papers relating to the settlement of estates, powers of attorney, fire insurance claims, income tax returns, and similar matters, have been lost.

Delays in receiving shipping documents have caused great loss and inconvenience by preventing prompt delivery of goods.

In the case of the Macniff Horticultural Company of New York large shipments of plants and bulbs from Holland were, I am informed, frozen on the wharves because possession could not be obtained in the absence of documents relating to them which had been removed from the Nieuw Amsterdam, Costerdyk, and Rotterdam.

Business opportunities are lost by failure to transmit promptly bids, specifications, and contracts.

The Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh, for example, sent by mail a tender and specifications for certain proposed electrical works to be constructed in Christiania; after several weeks of waiting the papers have failed to arrive. The American company was told that the bids could not be longer held open and the contract was awarded to a British competitor.

Checks, drafts, money orders, securities, and similar property are lost or detained for weeks and months.

Business correspondence relating to legitimate and bona fide trade between neutral countries, correspondence of a personal nature, and also certain official correspondence, such as money order lists and other matter forwarded by Government departments, are detained, lost, or possibly destroyed. For instance, the Postmaster General informs me that certain international money order lists from the United States to Germany, Greece, and other countries, and from Germany to the United States, sent through the mails, have not reached their destination, though dispatched several months ago. It was necessary to have some of these lists duplicated and again dispatched by the steamship Frederick VIII., which sailed from New York on April 19, and from which all the mails intended for Germany have been taken and held in British jurisdiction.

As a further example of the delay and loss consequent upon the British practice, the Postmaster General also sends me a copy of a letter from the British Postal Administration admitting that the mails were removed from the steamer Medan in the Downs on Jan. 30 last and not forwarded until some time "between the 2d of February and the 2d of March," and that 182 bags of these mails "were lost during transmission to Holland on the 26th day of February by the Dutch steamship Mecklenburg." The Medan arrived safely at Rotterdam a day or two after she left the Downs.

Numerous complaints similar to the foregoing have been received by this Government, the details of which are available, but I believe I have cited sufficient facts to show the unprecedented and vexatious nature of the interference with mails persisted in by British and French authorities.

Not only are American commercial interests injured but rights of property are violated, and the rules of international law and custom are palpably disregarded. I can only add that this continuing offense has led to such losses to American citizens and to a possible responsibility of the United States to repair them that this Government will be compelled in the near future to press claims for full reclamation upon the attention of his Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic.

The principle being plain and definite, and the present practice of the Governments of Great Britain and France being clearly in contravention of the principle, I will state more in detail the position of the Government of the United States in regard to the treatment of certain classes of sealed mails under a strict application of the principle upon which our Governments seem to be in general accord.

The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons, and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, checks, drafts, notes, and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise. Correspondence, including shipping documents, money order lists, and papers of that character, even though relating to "enemy supplies or exports," unless carried on the same ship as the property referred to, are, in the opinion of this Government, to be regarded as "genuine correspondence," and entitled to unmolested passage.

The Government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity of which the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted or denied arbitrarily by the Government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

The Government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and the rights of neutrals which the British and French Governments have so often proclaimed and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies in the present war, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease, and belligerent rights, as exercised, to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this Government.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT LANSING.

OFFICIAL GERMAN ATTITUDE ON PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

real and open enemies any more inclined to peace? Or our supposedly 'neutral' friends, are they any better disposed toward us? We all desire peace; we long for it. I will not deny that, but we ask only for peace which will assure us peace for the longest time possible, and which will be consistent with the sacrifices we have made. An unfavorable peace we do not want. We desire peace only through victory; this is our peace yearning.

"We want to bring about victory with all the means at our disposal, and we do not want to be cheated out of the prize of victory by any mediator, no matter what his name may be. To speak out as free and openly as the heart dictates and to see its feelings freely and openly mirrored in the press the German people have an undeniable right."

BERLIN, May 25, (via London, May 26.)—The United States played a large part in the censorship debate in the Reichstag today. Deputy Hirsch, National Liberal, severely criticised the Government for measures adopted to suppress criticism of the United States in the newspapers and to put brakes on the agitation for a more vigorous submarine campaign.

Dr. Oertel attacked the authorities for their attempt to suppress the gigantic petition circulated by Professor Schafer of Berlin University against Germany's yielding to the demands of the United States. He also attacked the Government for the censorship which had been exercised over editorial comment on an American note, and for prohibiting the republication of an anti-American article written by the Conservative leader, Heydebrand.

Foreign Minister von Jagow, in reply, declared emphatically that both the military and political authorities had agreed that negotiations with America must not be impeded by press comment. The Minister said that a temperamental article, such as that of Heydebrand, would certainly have stirred up public feeling and that he therefore accepted full responsibility for its suppression.

Deputy Hirsch resumed the floor after Minister von Jagow had concluded. Referring to the possibility of American mediation, he declared it would be impossible to accept the good offices of "an ostensible neutral who soiled its hands with blood by using its best efforts to prolong the war."

DOUAUMONT FIGHT YIELDS SMALL GAINS

Both Sides Report Slight Successes in the Struggle Northeast of Verdun.

BATTLE SOUTH OF THE FORT

German Attack There Repulsed, Paris Says—Fierce Gun Duels West of the Meuse.

LONDON, May 26.—Severe infantry actions continue in the Douaumont region northeast of Verdun, but without decisive results. In fact, both sides claim today slight gains in that hotly contested area.

Berlin asserts that German troops extended their positions to the west of Haudromont quarry and across the Douaumont ravine. South of Fort de Douaumont, it is added, the French were driven back further and an additional 600 prisoners and 12 machine guns were captured.

The day bulletin of the French War Office states that the French succeeded in recovering part of the trenches occupied yesterday by the Germans between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm.

Tonight's official communication from Paris reports that a strong attack was made by German forces on the French trenches south of Fort de Douaumont, but that it was repulsed.

That Fort de Douaumont was never retaken by the French is now asserted by the German supreme military command, according to a dispatch from Berlin. It is possible, it is declared, that isolated patrolling parties may have reached approach trenches south of the fort, but none of them ever emerged except as prisoners. Since Fort de Douaumont was first reported taken, on Feb. 25, it has been continuously in German possession, it is asserted.

Heavy artillery fire was the only feature of activity on the west side of the Meuse late last night and today. According to Paris, the Germans attempted an attack on Dead Man Hill, but were stopped at the outset by the French curtain of fire.

The French War Office communication tonight says:

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery has been particularly active in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. An intermittent bombardment of our second lines has taken place.

On the right bank of the Meuse during the afternoon the enemy carried out a strong attack against our trenches on the approach to Fort de Douaumont. This attack was completely repulsed with heavy losses by our infantry and mitrailleuse fire.

Our artillery caught under its fire and scattered German troops on the move in the Chauffour Wood.

In the Vosges the fire of one of our batteries caused the explosion of an ammunition depot near La Chapelotte, northwest of Celles.

There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne district French troops exploded a mine with success at La Fille Morte.

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been very violent artillery fighting in the sectors of Avocourt and Dead Man Hill. At this latter place a German attack which was about to be made was circumvented by our curtain of fire.

On the right bank of the river a counterattack brought into our possession a section of trench occupied yesterday by the enemy at a point between the wood of Haudromont and the farm of Thiaumont. To the north of this farm we last night made progress with hand grenades and took some prisoners.

The night passed relatively quietly on the remainder of the front.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

On the east bank of the Meuse we successfully continued our attacks. Our positions to the west of the stone quarry were extended, the Douaumont ravine was crossed, and the enemy south of Fort de Douaumont was thrown further back. Another 600 prisoners and twelve machine guns were captured.

On the left bank of the Meuse a hand-grenade attack by Turcos west of Hill 304 was repulsed.

In the vicinity of Loivre, northwest of Rheims, a French gas attack was ineffective.

The enemy aeroplane brought down south of Château-Salins, reported on May 21, was the fifth put out of action in aerial engagements by Lieutenant Wintgens.

GERMANS USING 800,000 MEN.

Swiss Colonel Figures 5 Divisions Were Added for New Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"Colonel Feyler, a Swiss military critic, writes in the Journal de Geneve on the effects of the battle upon the German army and people. Both the losses and the impression created by them, he says, are much more serious in Germany than in France. A fortnight ago the Germans estimated them at 300,000, or much more than double the French losses, according to the Colonel. The French losses are not to be measured exactly by the population of France, as there is a considerable contingent of Colonial troops.

"The 300,000 Germans who have fallen before Verdun," he goes on, "have each of them caused in Germany a share of suffering. If the French fallen have been, let us say, 120,000, including 20,000 African troops, there has been in France one-third of the suffering that there has been in Germany.

"Furthermore, the Germans have to reflect that, while they are assailants, they have lost 100,000 men a month without a decisive result. The French, on the other hand, losing fewer, have a feeling of success.

"The Germans are known to have brought up five divisions for this week's effort. With at least thirteen army corps already engaged in this battle we have a total of fifteen or sixteen corps, or a force of effectives of at least 800,000 men."

BRITISH WORK UNDERGROUND.

Mining Operations the Chief Activity on Their Front.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the British forces on Thursday and Friday was issued last night (Friday). It says:

The activity of the last twenty-four hours has been confined mainly to mining operations. The enemy blew up a large mine at Fricourt without damaging our trenches, and also exploded a mine at Camouflet, in the same section.

About the Loos salient underground operations continue and minor explosions occurred during the night. Mutual bombardments occurred at many places, notably at Thiepval, Monchy, Vimy Ridge, between Neuville-St. Vaast and Souchez, and in the St. Eloi sector. In the two latter zones there was considerable night shelling.

Opposite Serre we dispered a large working party with long range runs.

Two minor affairs occurred last night. At Mametz we raided hostile trenches, which our party entered without difficulty, and maintained a spirited bombing fight before withdrawing after twenty-five minutes. On the northern flank at Ypres salient there was an encounter in No Man's Land with a hostile covering party, which was driven back to its trenches.

It rained during the night, but the day was fine.

Greece to Float an Interior Loan.

ATHENS, May 26.—The Minister of Finance, D. G. Rhallis, signed a contract yesterday with the National Bank of Greece under which the bank is to float an interior loan of 115,000,000 drachmae. The loan will be issued at 88½, with interest at 5 per cent. The National Bank will subscribe 75,000,000 drachmae.

EXPECT COL. HOUSE ON PEACE ERRAND

Continued from Page 1.

whether the changed tone of the utterances of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey and what is regarded as a disavowal of their intention to crush Germany as a nation and a commercial rival or dismember the Empire, are indicative of receptivity toward reasonable peace proposals is an uncertain factor in the reckoning.

The best-posted neutral observers here, particularly diplomats who are in touch with the sentiment in both camps, are inclined to give a negative answer to these questions and to hold that something further must occur to convince the Entente Allies that the expulsion of the German armies from occupied territories and the completion of the "On to Berlin" campaign are impossibilities, even with the aid of the blockade and economic pressure.

As one possible means of bringing about this receptive attitude in Entente capitals, one of these neutral diplomats, who is not suspected of partiality for either side, recently suggested the presentation of evidence gathered by neutral and impartial agencies of Germany's ability to continue the struggle indefinitely, to outline the food situation and the other effects of the blockade.

Should the results of such neutral investigation of the number of men and the amounts of munitions and provisions still available in the empire be brought informally to the attention of opposing Governments, with sufficient evidences of its authenticity and reliability, and should this showing convince them of the improbability of breaking through the German line of iron and fire in a future appreciably near, a long step would have been taken, in the opinion of this advocate of peace, toward the opening of peace negotiations.

The plan in question may seem impracticable and fantastic and possibly be catalogued by the German Government with the plans of Henry Ford and other American pacifists, and it is mentioned only because of the prominence of its originator, a diplomat of the practical school who is the very antithesis of a dreamer.

Germany's Possible Terms.

Germany's peace conditions are extremely moderate, in view of the military position of Germany and the Entente Allies, according to opinion here.

That she was open to reason regarding the lot of Belgium and the occupied regions of France, and that arrangements for the restoration of the Belgian kingdom and the return to France of the provinces captured in this war were easily within the bound of possibility, was the belief in many quarters here months ago.

That belief still prevails in such quarters, even despite Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's phrase about the impossibility of the restoration of the status quo, which may be interpretable in the sense of Belgium's political and military relations to the western powers.

It is thought in these quarters that arrangements are also possible on most of the territorial and financial questions involved in an ultimate settlement, provided the Entente Allies give up the expectation of crushing the military power of Germany and exacting financial compensation for Belgium, or most important of all, reversing the results of the Franco-Prussian war and taking from Germany Alsace and Lorraine. Nothing, it is asserted, would force any portion of the nation, even the most extreme of the peace advocates, to entertain the last-mentioned possibility.

Colonel E. M. House said last night that he had no plans for returning to Europe. When told of press dispatches indicating that he would be welcomed there as a harbinger of peace, his only comment was that he was very much flattered. He and President Wilson had a conference here Wednesday, when it was indicated that the chief subject of their conversation was peace prospects in Europe.

When Colonel House went to Berlin several months ago on a mission for the President, the submarine issue was understood to have been the principal subject discussed by him, although he listened carefully to every mention of peace, and reported fully to the President on several subsequent interviews. He returned with the impression that at that time there was little prospect of peace.

Colonel House is the President's principal confidential adviser on the European situation, and it has been understood for some time that if Mr. Wilson thought it advisable and timely to send a representative to the European capitals on a peace mission he would select Colonel House.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The definite statement in Berlin press dispatches that Germany would welcome peace was read with deep interest by officials here, particularly in view of recent indications that President Wilson is paying close attention to the entire subject.

The only comment made was that the President's speech tomorrow night before the League to Enforce Peace would make plain Mr. Wilson's position.

Officials said that they knew of no intention on the President's part of asking Colonel House to go back to Berlin.

The President and Colonel House had an hour's conference in New York on Wednesday, but the details of their conversation were not revealed.

CALLS IT CHANCELLOR'S 'RUSE'

Says Bethmann Hollweg's Attempt to Deceive Is Understood by Allies.

PARIS, May 26.—The Temps, in an editorial which reflects the prevailing sentiment in high quarters, treats the peace ideas of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, as a "ruse calculated to deceive neutrals and relieve Germany of its embarrassments."

"Let the Chancellor pursue his game," the Temps says. "The Allies fully understand his manoeuvre. They oppose it by an unshakable determination, expressed not only by the chief officers of the Entente Allies' Governments but upon the battlefield, and in the war factories. Germany will not get by ruse that peace which she is unable to get by force."

Deny von Buelow Is Coming.

BERLIN, May 25, (via London, May 26.)—The rumor in circulation broad that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, is going on a special mission to Washington is officially denied here.

No Haldane Mission Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been authorized to state that the report published in evening papers here that Lord Haldane is going to America on a special mission is entirely without foundation.

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TAFT ANALYZES PEACE LEAGUE PLAN

Meets Bryan's Objections in an Argument at the Organization's First Convention.

2,000 CHEER SPEAKERS

Ex-Secretary Straus Advocates Preparedness — Gompers Indorses Suggestion of Economic Boycott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The first annual convention of the League to Enforce Peace met here today with ex-President Taft presiding and nearly 2,000 members of the organization in attendance. The three sessions held were marked by great enthusiasm. Today's program included an argument by ex-President Taft on the constitutional aspects of the proposition advanced in the platform of the League to Enforce Peace that the United States should enter into treaties with the powers of the world that all justifiable questions arising between signatory powers not settled by negotiation, subject to the limitations of treaties, shall be submitted to a permanent judicial tribunal for hearing. Secretary of War Baker tonight spoke on "American Ideals and the League Program," in which he indorsed the purposes of the league heartily. Throughout the various addresses there was a studied and dignified avoidance of all references to the belligerents in the present war, although its horrors and consequences were dwelt on from time to time with great emphasis.

Neither the speeches today nor the spirit with which they were received showed any controversial or critical attitude toward the Administration or toward other propaganda for world peace. Mr. Taft referred several times in his remarks to the position taken by ex-Secretary Bryan at the Lake Mohonk Conference, that if the plan of the League to Enforce Peace were carried out it would violate the Constitution of the United States in that it would bind the United States to the avoidance of war for a period following a decision of the permanent court, and this would limit the power of Congress to declare war. Mr. Bryan's name was received in silence, but he was treated with entire respect by Mr. Taft as well as other speakers. So, too, reference to the so-called Bryan treaties was received without any expression either of approval or dissent.

Assails Bryan's Argument.

Coming to the discussion of Mr. Bryan's objection, Mr. Taft said:

"The third plank in the platform is as follows: 'The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.'

"It is objected to this clause that it violates the Constitution in that the effect of such a treaty signed by the United States would take away from Congress the power conferred upon it by Section 8 of Article I., to declare war.

"I had the pleasure and privilege of hearing Mr. Bryan advance this argument at the Lake Mohonk Conference. He said that we should need an amendment to the Constitution before we could agree to any such provision. He said that in order to carry out the provision we must have a joint council of the powers to determine when the time had arrived for military action and war, and that this would substitute the action of the council for the constitutional discretion of Congress. I venture to think that this view is wholly without foundation.

"Although it is not necessary, I am willing to accept the assumption that some kind of a council would be appointed by the powers to make the announcements when the time had come for the use of economic and military forces against the recalcitrant member. Does that take away from Congress the power to declare war? It does not.

"If the war is a foreign war, it could not be begun under the Constitution until Congress had declared war. The President would not be authorized to direct the army and navy to begin war until Congress had declared it. What, then, would be the situation if the fact were announced upon which the obligation of the United States to make war arose under this treaty?

"It would be to make war by constitutional means; that is, by the preliminary declaration of Congress that war existed. Congress might decline to exercise that power and refuse to declare war. What would be the effect of that? It would merely be a breach of faith on the part of Congress, and so a breach of faith on the part of the United States, and we would not go to war.

"The treaty-making power under the Constitution creates the obligation to declare war in certain contingencies. That obligation is to be discharged by Congress under its constitutional power to declare war. If it fails to do so, and thus comply with the binding obligation created by the treaty-making power, then it merely breaks the contract of the Government. It is left to Congress to carry out that which we in a constitutional way have agreed to do. Thus, to impose in a constitutional way by treaty an obligation on Congress is not to take away its power to discharge it or to refuse to discharge it."

Edward A. Filene of Boston made a hit with the narration of a story which proved to be the Scriptural account of the incident on the Jericho Road and the part played by the Good Samaritan.

"The millions of dollars we have given to relief funds might indicate," said the speaker, "that the United States has adequately played the role of the Good Samaritan, but I am convinced that were this parable stated today it would not limit the action of the Good Samaritan to dressing the wounds and paying the hotel bill of the victim, but would have him start a practical movement for ridding the Jericho Road of outlaws."

Straus Urges Preparedness.

When ex-Secretary of Commerce Oscar S. Straus arose to speak on "Preparedness Against Rebarbarization" he was greeted with prolonged applause, and his remarks were constantly cheered as he proceeded to urge that a great world power must have the sanction of military preparedness to take its place among the nations and to enforce peace.

"Let us not deceive ourselves by failing to see," Mr. Straus said, "that this war has let loose throughout the world the spirit of conquest, the hunger for territory, and the rivalry for domination on land and sea. Even our efforts to maintain our neutrality, instead of making for us friends have made us envied, distrusted, and by some nations, hated. But entirely apart from the menace of foreign attack, if we are to be an effective influence now or hereafter in the promotion or maintenance of the peace of the world, the measure of our influence will certainly not be in proportion to our weakness, but in proportion to our available strength."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, another of the speakers, analyzed the plan of the league with constant appreciation of its purposes, and especially commended the idea of an industrial boycott to enforce adherence to the obligation to submit questions in dispute to an international tribunal for hearing and decision.

"The league's program," said Mr. Gompers, "by suggesting the use of an economic boycott on an international scale as a means of enforcing law and justice, pays a tribute to the increasing importance and power of industrial forces in world affairs. Labor will insist that such careful thought and constructive statesmanship be put into the working out of the methods in each country by which such a boycott would be applied, that the workers would be insured against the possibility of being forced to bear more than their just share of the necessary sacrifice involved, and that their freedom of action would not be jeopardized.

"The wage earners of the United States, who have so often proved their patriotic loyalty in the civic life of the nation, as well as in the nation's wars, stand ready to bear their just share of any economic sacrifice that may be necessary to maintain the peace of the world, but they must insist that it be only their just share."

Secretary Baker, who was the principal speaker at the night session, heartily indorsed the purposes of the league.

"When this war is over in Europe the people—I speak not of the countries and those in places of privilege and power—are going to demand the preservation of statesmanship," he said. "There is not going to be tolerated any longer the possibility of a recurrence of this fight.

"The economic forces, the industrial forces, labor, agriculture, religion, learning, science, and art, already in an intimate and intricate system of interchange between nations, will rise as the voice of the people in favor of some such expression of the popular conscience of the Continent of Europe as is desired by the league to enforce peace. Now, suppose they get up such a league, suppose Europe determines to have that sort of regulation of international relations, and we are not in it. What then will be the relation we bear to the rest of the world? Their intimacy without our being in partnership with it some day may become confusing to us. And if we, now in the dominant moral position in the world, decline to join hands with the circle that is quite certainly destined to be formed by the nations of the world for the preservation of peace, they will form that circle and we will be on the outside.

"Clearly some sacrifices are entailed. Every advance of civilization demands sacrifices. To some extent our individual liberty for the common good, and when this league comes it may well be that some individualism originally a part of what would have been given as a definition of American ideals may have to be surrendered into the keeping of the nations of the earth as trustees for the common good. But out of it all there will arise more than a compensation for it: a better understanding among nations and the peoples of the earth, which will prevent a recurrence of what we now have."

GREAT ALLIED ATTACK IN BALKANS EXPECTED

Officers On Leave in Athens Suddenly Recalled—30,000 Bulgars Rushed to Frontier.

ATHENS, May 25, (via Paris, May 26.)—Exceptional military activity at Saloniki is believed here to portend developments of great importance. General Howell, Chief of the British Staff, and other officers of the Allies who have been on leave in Athens have been recalled suddenly.

PARIS, May 26.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says it has been learned from a reliable source that 30,000 Bulgarians have been brought from the Black Sea coast to reinforce the Macedonian front.

GERMANS MAY ATTACK ON OTHER FRONTS

Great Offensive Against Russians at Riga and Also on British Front Predicted.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27.—The naval correspondent of The Times asserts that the next great German offensive probably will be begun in Northern Russia, taking the form of a combined land and sea attack from the Gulf of Riga and across the Dvina, heralding an endeavor to advance

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DEAD PILING UP IN ITALIAN VALLEYS

Thousands of Wounded Also Lying There Whom It Is Impossible to Aid.

LOSSES HINDER AUSTRIANS

Italian Infantry Recapture Some Positions—Tremendous Destruction Caused by Heavy Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—News from the front reveals that the Austrian offensive is being conducted principally by artillery. It is being met successfully by the Italian infantry, which at some points have retaken positions they had had to evacuate.

The enemy's artillery today made its first appearance on the Maggio Toraro line north of Posina, but was unable to advance.

The Austrians tactics follow closely those of the Germans, terrific bombardment being followed by rushes of infantry in dense masses. The latter have afforded superb targets for the Italian field and machine guns, with the result that the Austrian losses far outnumber those of the Italians, both in dead and wounded.

"Peace cannot be concluded without first giving a deserved lesson to the Italian traitors," is the prevailing opinion in Austria, says the Giornale d'Italia.

The offensive in great force against the Italian front, the newspaper adds, is due to the Austrian military party, supported by conservatives and clericals, who are convinced that they will obtain a complete victory. Other parties in Germany and Hungary, however, are less optimistic but hope that a partial success will be achieved—a sucess sufficient to enable Austria, when peace is concluded not to give even an inch of territory "to those who betrayed us."

ROME, May 26. — Reports from the Trentino front say that the Alpine troops and Bersaglieri are decimating the Austrian infantry whenever they try to attack outside the range of their guns. The Austrian losses are so numerous, it is declared, that they are causing delay in the Austrian action. Communication with the interior of Austria is blocked by the transport of wounded from the front.

The Austrian troops engaged in the battle are chiefly composed of Tyrolese, Hungarians and Bohemians, these nationalities being considered best adapted for the mountain warfare. Their great est advantage the Italians continues to be their abundant supply of artillery, the firing of which in the midst of the colossal Alpine barriers produces an effect similar to an earthquake. The batteries of heavy cannon which have been placed by the Austrians in numerous fortifications on the high plateaus of Folgaria and Dos di Fomme apparently are countless. Grenades, shrapnel, bombs and heavy projectiles are being thrown by the guns and are plowing up the land, smashing peaks and pulverizing the rocks.

All the small picturesque villages along the Adige Valley, which is between the fighting lines, have been victims of the Austrian shells. Their inhabitants have been partly interned in the interior and partly have taken refuge in Italy. The towns being almost entirely uninhabited there have virtually been no casualties in them. Some of them have been absolutely razed by the shells.

The valleys in the fighting zone are piled with dead. There are also thousands of helpless wounded in the valleys, as the Austrian cannonade prevents the succoring of victims by either side.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HUNGRY.

Found Country Evacuated by Italians Denuded of All Foodstuffs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 26.—The news filtering through from the Trentino is reassuring, as the Italians are holding their own against the Austrians, who had prepared at all points to make a sensational march to victory.

It appears that the Austrians found the territory evacuated by the Italians absolutely denuded of everything, even greenstuffs, which might have served as food.

They had figured upon the retreat of the Italians being so precipitate that ample stores would have to be abandoned by them. The result was that though the field telephones were kept busy all day the invading army was without food for twenty-four hours.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK, ONE OF THEM NEUTRAL

Twenty-four Survivors of the Spanish Steamer Aurrera Are Landed at Corsica.

LONDON, May 26.—Three more ships have been sunk, according to reports received today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The vessels lost were the British steamer El Argentino, the Italian steamer Cornigliano, and the Italian ship Australia.

El Argentino was a vessel of 6,809 tons, and was last reported as arriving at Marseilles April 24 from La Plata.

The Cornigliano sailed from the Clyde April 24 for Genoa, and was last reported as passing Gibraltar May 1. She was a vessel of 2,663 tons.

The Australia, a vessel of 1,586 tons, sailed from Norfolk April 10 for Savona, Italy.

BONIFACIO, Corsica, May 26, (via Paris.)—Twenty-four survivors of the crew of the Spanish steamer Aurrera, which was sunk by a submarine, have arrived at this port in two of the ship's small boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A cablegram to the State Department today from American Consul General Skinner at London gave the names of six more vessels that had been sunk in the new campaign against merchant vessels in the Mediterranean. The Consul General's information was based on Lloyd's reports, and so far as he was able to ascertain no Americans were on board these vessels. The message from Mr. Skinner read:

"Lloyd's reports Italian steamer Cornigliano torpedoed; Italian ship Orealta sunk off Barcelona, cause unstated; Italian brigantine Teresa damaged by submarine; French collier Mira torpedoed in Mediterranean by German submarine, master taken prisoner, crew picked up by British steamer; French steamer St. Corentin sunk, cause unstated: British steamer Washington, sunk by submarine."

FIND IN DEWEY A ROOSEVELT AID

Admiral's Letter Backs Colonel's Contention He Obtained Peace in Venezuela Affair.

SAYS FLEET WAS MOBILIZED

Roosevelt Tells Prominent Authors Asking His Leadership He Will Try to Justify Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 26.—The name of Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay and President of the Navy's General Board, was linked up with the campaign to obtain the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today, through a letter which the Admiral sent to Henry A. Wise Wood, formerly a member of the Naval Consulting Board, concerning action taken by the Colonel at the time of the Venezuela incident in the winter of 1902-3.

The Admiral did not indorse the Colonel's campaign for the nomination, but coming at this time the letter in which Admiral Dewey upheld the Colonel's contention that he obtained peace in the above mentioned dispute with Germany by "speaking softly and carrying the big stick" was considered highly important and significant by the Roosevelt adherents.

It has been the contention of those who are putting Colonel Roosevelt forward as the principal advocate of peace because he is respected by nations who know that he would use force to gain peace if force were necessary to uphold the honor and dignity of the country that the Colonel served the interests of this country best, and prevented aggression on the part of Germany in the Venezuela affair by mobilizing the fleet in southern waters, and making it apparent to the then Ambassador to this country that, while he could use soft words, the country was ready to stand on its own feet.

Critics have since stated that the Colonel did not mobilize the fleet as it has been stated, and in order to obtain first-hand information on this point Mr. Wise Wood wrote to Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's Letter.

Here is the Dewey letter, which was written to Mr. Wise Wood, and was turned over by him to the Colonel:

Office of the Admiral of the Navy,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1916.

Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Wise Wood: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 22nd, asking me to set you right respecting certain facts regarding Colonel Roosevelt's action over Venezuela.

I was at Culebra, Porto Rico, at the time in command of a fleet consisting of over fifty ships, including every battleship and every torpedo boat we had, with orders from Washington to hold the fleet in hand and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Fortunately, however, the whole matter was amicably adjusted and there was no need for action.

Hoping the above statement is exactly what you want, and thanking you for the compliments you pay me, Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Colonel Roosevelt received a delegation of Progressives from Nassau County headed by Regis H. Post, former Governor of Porto Rico, today and was told by them that they were for his nomination for the Presidency no matter what might happen at the Republican convention. In a series of short addresses they pledged him their support, and the Colonel expressed his gratitude. There were twenty at the gathering.

The rest of the day was devoted by the Colonel to the preparation of his addresses to be delivered on his tour to Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities in the Middle West, and at Newark on Thursday evening next upon his return. He received word also today that the demonstration staged for tomorrow, when 1,500 or more of his adherents are expected to come here on three special trains to tell him that they are for his nomination as President, promised to be the biggest affair Oyster Bay has seen.

The trains will start on the first leg of the pilgrimage at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from New York, and upon their arrival here the delegation will march in fours to Sagamore Hill, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band in full uniform. There will also be a cavalcade of motorists.

Richard M. Hurd will make the main address of the evening, and then the Colonel will be asked to reply. There promises to be no end of fireworks of one kind or another. Guy Emerson, President, and C. C. Desmond, Treasurer, of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, which has taken over the management of the demonstration, came here tonight with Mr. Hurd to see the Colonel. They were enthusiastic over the great demand for tickets on special trains, and said accommodations would be supplied for all who could get here. It would be a good deal like a convention, they said, and the general demand that had been shown for the nomination of Roosevelt came as a surprise even to his most ardent supporters.

Here are the names of some of the men who will come with the delegation: Cass Gilbert, Victor Morawetz, Childs Hassan, Lawrence Godkin, Rodman Gilder, E. A. S. Clarke, President Lackawanna Steel Company; James N. Wallace, President Central Trust Company; Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, the Rev. John L. Belford, Dr. Percy R. Turnure, ex-Governor George R. Carter of Hawaii, George R. Woodruff, Harry L. Riker, Thomas Hitchcock, Joseph French Johnson, Dean School of N. Y. U.; T. C. Clarke, Jerry Abercrombie, Charles Dana Gibson, Howard Chandler Christy, Gutzon Borglum, Wallace Morgan, A. R. Townsend, Oscar S. Straus, Edward L. Hearn, President Casualty Company of America; F. Spencer Baldwin, Manager State Insurance Fund; Alex. W. White, White, Weld & Co.; Frederick MacMonnies, Hamlin Garland, Major A. White, James K. Hackett, John Barrymore, and Julian Street.

Authors Ask Leadership.

Colonel Roosevelt received the following letter tonight from members of the Roosevelt Authors' League:

It may interest you to learn that on Wednesday, May 24, a number of professional writers gathered at the Players Club in this city to act as the nucleus for a nation-wide mobilization of the literary resources of the country to aid you in the splendid fight you are making for Americanism. It was the unanimous opinion of those present at this gathering that the international crisis makes your re-election to the Presidency essential to the ultimate welfare of our country.

The organization of authors devoted to you and your cause enthusiastically pledges to you its support, and will endeavor to employ for the best interests of the patriotic movements you represent such literary dynamics as it controls. With a full realization of the fact that the restoration of our nation's honor, integrity, and self-respect before the world hangs upon the outcome of the approaching Presidential election, we see clearly that the restoration has become through the logic of circumstances a task for the accomplishment of which you are of all Americans best fitted mentally, temperamentally, by experience, by knowledge of essential details, and by breadth of view.

It will be our pleasure and pride to devote our pens, our voices and our votes to the restoration to the White House of a regime during the continuance of which, as precedent proves, the flag of our country will be free from insult, the lives of our citizens will be at least reasonably safeguarded in any part of the world, our professions of regard for international law will be something more weighty than mere idle words, and the perils that inhere in our present condition of military and naval unpreparedness will pass away.

Irrespective of party affiliations, the undersigned maintain that there will be in the coming campaign but one great issue, namely, Americanism; and that you, as incarnating the cause we have at heart, are entitled to, and will receive, our earnest and untiring support.

In the hope that the kind Providence that gave to us a Washington at one great crisis in our history, and a Lincoln at another, will vouchsafe to us a Roosevelt in the portentous days confronting us, we hereby append our names.

The following authors signed the letter:

Lawrence Abbott, George Ade, Irving Batcheller, Rex Beach, Edward Bok, Douglas Doty, Porter Emerson Brown, Winston Churchill, Richard Washburn Child, James Montgomery Flagg, Hamlin Garland, Robert Grant, Arthur Guiterman, Hermann Hagedorn, Walter Hale, Oliver Herford, Emerson Hough, Woods Hutchinson, Owen Johnson, George Barr McCutcheon, S. S. McClure, Isaac F. Marcosson, Don Marquis, Samuel Merwin, Henry Reuterdahl, Louis Evans Shipman, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington, Charles Hanson Towne, William Roscoe Thayer, Walter Trumbull, Edward S. Van Zile, Stewart Edward White, Jesse Lynch Williams, Harry Leon Wilson, Owen Wister.

Colonel Replies to Authors.

Colonel Roosevelt replied to the Authors' League demand sent today for his leadership in the national crises as follows:

There is no American who would not feel a genuine pride in receiving such a letter as yours; and he would be but a poor American unless he thought, in receiving it, not of its personal reference to himself, but of the straightforward and fearless manner with which you present the situation of this country, and the needs of this country at the present moment. With all that you say I am in the heartiest agreement. The one overmastering issue at this moment is the issue of Americanism, for preparedness and international duty are both of them included in Americanism.

You write me as Americans. You include in your number men of the old Colonial American stock—men who were born abroad, or whose parents were born abroad. You include men whose ancestors can be traced back to various European countries, and men from all sections of the United States, representing all shades of politics. But you stand together on the great issues now up for settlement in the great crisis that we confront. You feel as I feel, that this is, in fact, a crisis in the national life such as that which decided at the outset whether we were to continue to be a nation.

The world is now passing through a cataclysm of anguish, terror, and horror, such as has not been surpassed in all recorded history. It is a time of destruction and also a time of birth. When the war comes to an end we shall see the Old World nations changed in many ways, both for good and for evil. But above all we shall see them with an immensely quickened power not only in things military, but in things industrial, and with an immensely quickened sense of the close relationship, whether friendly or hostile, that must hereafter obtain in international matters.

Each nation will come out of this contest with the national spirit and the sense of national solidarity keyed to a higher pitch than ever before, with a stronger average sense in the community of devotion to the common national life, and of the feeling of obligation to render service in peace and in war for the upbuilding of that national life.

Even if under such conditions we permit our own sense of national feeling to dwindle, if we permit our people to sink into jarring fragments along the lines of creed or national origin, if instead of being all of us Americans we become a tangle of mutually hostile German-Americans, English-Americans, Irish-Americans, or French-Americans; if across the national coat of arms we draw the bar sinister of the hyphen, this republic will have before it only an ignoble life and will be even in peril of seeing that ignoble life ended by ignoble death.

It is only by an aroused and aggressive spirit of Americanism, a spirit of patriotism which insists on every word of devotion to the country being translated into a concrete deed of service to the country, that we all face with a national soul the national duties that concern all of us alike.

You have done your part by this letter in trying to develop such a spirit. As far as in me lies I will in my turn try to justify your confidence, and in my turn seek also to aid in the development of that spirit.

Colonel Roosevelt will begin his invasion of the Middle West, the most important part of his pre-convention fight, on Sunday night when he leaves at 5:30 from New York for Chicago.

AGNEW EXPLAINS ATTITUDE.

Praises Justice Hughes, but Believes Colonel Is Man of Hour.

Former Senator George B. Agnew, who introduced the Hughes anti-race track legislation in the Senate, was asked yesterday why he did not favor Justice Hughes for obtaining the Republican nomination. He said:

"I am glad you have asked that question, as I think I can also explain the position of numerous members of the Roosevelt Republican Committee, particularly from New York, who are the earnest supporters of Governor Hughes, but who now urge the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. These men, including myself, retain in full measure the confidence in Justice Hughes which we made known by our public course while he was Governor. We have no doubt of his Americanism or his courage, and we resent the suggestion that if elected President he could by any chance continue the weak and irresolute policies of the present Administration at home and abroad.

"But we favor Colonel Roosevelt at this time because he has been the recognized leader on the vital issue—Americanism; the people have already responded to his leadership, and we believe that the individual members of the Republican Party in large numbers are ready to follow him. Justice Hughes, through a sense of duty, which must be as irksome as it is compelling, feels himself required to remain silent. Issues which would be determined by the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt would simply be thrown into further controversy by the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes. The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt will in itself be a victory for the principles of preparedness and Americanism which he has enunciated in utterances having no connection with the campaign. On the other hand, should Roosevelt fail of nomination, the impetus already gained on behalf of these dominant issues would be entirely lost. The country needs a strong dominant personality as leader in the present crisis in domestic as well as international affairs.

"Justice Hughes is one of the best men we have ever had in the highest court of this country; and the people of the country, we believe, wish him to remain where he is. Justice Hughes is happy in his present work and in the outlook for its continuance, and I am satisfied from what I know of his past and present history and his capacity for public affairs, that he is much better fitted to serve the people on the most powerful court in the world than he is as President of the United States."

Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, said yesterday that branches of the league had been opened in Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Tacoma, Boston, and Newark. The enrollment in Philadelphia for the last week, he said, was 4,500 and in Chicago 3,800. George von L. Meyer of the Roosevelt Republican Committee received word yesterday that a branch of the committee has been organized in California and an address sent broadcast to the voters of that State along the lines of the letter sent by Mr. Meyer to every delegate to the Republican Convention.

WOULD TAFT SUPPORT T. R.?

"A Rather Violent Hypothesis," His Answer to Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—William H. Taft, former President of the United States, who is in Washington presiding over the sessions of the League to Enforce Peace, was asked today as to the truth of a published statement that he would support Colonel Roosevelt if the Colonel were nominated for President on the Republican ticket.

Most of Mr. Taft's answer was a laugh. The rest of it was, "That is a rather violent hypothesis."

VERMONT FAVORS HUGHES.

Delegates to Chicago Instructed to Vote for the Justice.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 26.—The Vermont delegation to the National Republican Convention will go to Chicago instructed for Justice Charles E. Hughes. A resolution to this effect was adopted when the State convention opened today.

The foreign and Mexican policies of the Administration and its attitude on the question of national preparedness were condemned in resolutions.

The delegation elected to the national convention is headed by Theodore N. Vail of Lyndonville, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The other delegates are E. O. Morse, Rutland; George H. Prouty, Newport; Collins M. Graves, Bennington; Fred H. Babitt, Bellows Falls; Guy M. Bailey, Essex Junction; John T. Cushing, St. Albans, and G. E. Moody, Waterbury.

Roosevelt Leads Poll at Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, May 26.—In a straw vote of the students of Brown University, taken by the college paper today, Theodore Roosevelt led the field of four candidates for President of the United States. The Colonel polled 202 votes as against 120 for Wilson, 90 for Hughes, and 9 for Root. Justice Hughes is a Brown alumnus.

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SWEDEN SACRIFICES AMERICAN IMPORTS

Refuses to Give Guarantees to England That Goods Are for Use of Her People.

LOSES BRITISH TRADE ALSO

Government Holds That as a Matter of Principle It Cannot Give the Assurances Demanded.

STOCKHOLM, May 26, (via London.)—Officials of the Swedish Government are struggling with the task of interpreting a new law known as the "war trade act," which, according to the foreign view of the situation, is likely to have an opposite effect to that which was intended. The representatives of American firms say the new law is seriously handicapping them and may shut off a large part of the trade of America with Sweden.

The law specifically prohibits any one in Sweden from making agreements with foreign Governments covering the disposition of imported goods after reaching Sweden, especially with reference to products manufactured from imported raw materials. It provides that all such agreements must be made through the Government Trade Commission. As a condition in its blockade England lets nothing into Sweden unless it is covered by a guarantee that the goods are for use in Sweden only and that no part of the materials or any goods manufactured from them shall be sold to any country at war with England or to any one likely to resell to such countries. Even the guarantee only holds good when firms arranging shipments are known and approved by the British authorities.

Sweden takes the position that England and other countries are not entitled to lay down conditions covering goods exported from Sweden. The Swedish Trade Commission therefore makes agreements with England covering English imports, but holds on the other hand that neither England nor any other third party has a right to demand guarantees on goods imported into Sweden from another neutral country such as America. Therefore Sweden declines under the new act to give guarantees to England covering shipments from America, whereas England will not permit such goods to pass without a guarantee.

The dilemma of American representatives in Sweden under these conditions is easily imagined. The matter has been taken up by the American legation, but Government officials say that it is a question of principle with Sweden and must be adhered to. They say that Sweden probably will suffer more from the law than any foreign power and that selling countries therefore have no right to complain.

When the law was adopted it was generally believed that it was aimed against England, but in principle it gives a great benefit to that country over the United States. The Trade Commission is said to be willing that such shipments as canned fruits and manufactured articles from America may be covered by unofficial guarantees, but absolutely declines to countenance guarantees covering products from raw materials, holding that these products when manufactured here are distinctly Swedish and that no foreign power has the right to say how they may be disposed of.

The Sultan, whose attitude toward the Sudanese Government for a long time has been truculent, is reported to have fled with a small number of his followers.

MUNITIONS WORKERS ASK FOR HOLIDAYS

Lloyd George, Refusing, Says Production Fell Off One-half in Easter Fortnight.

LONDON, May 26.—The urgent need of a continuous supply of war materials precludes the prospect of holidays for British munitions workers, according to a statement made by David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, to a deputation of representatives of the Clyde and Tyne engineers and shipbuilders today on the question of Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Lloyd George said that the increasingly hot fighting on the French and British fronts, the necessity of straining every nerve to supply the machine guns with ammunition and the continuous demands from the navy for all kinds of equipment made it advisable that the subject of holidays should be allowed to remain in abeyance this year.

Mr. Lloyd George began his statement by pointing out that the Easter holidays had a deplorable effect on the production of munitions. During the Easter fortnight, he said, the output of munitions decreased exactly one-half. "You can imagine what that means," he said. "It means a shortage of hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition, and such a shortage makes a considerable difference in the character of operations which can be undertaken." He asserted that he felt sure the workers only needed to know the facts to respond willingly to an appeal in behalf of their comrades in the trenches.

It was arranged to convene a general meeting of the workmen, on Monday, to make a final decision, which is expected to be announced in the House of Commons.

REBELLION IN SUDAN CRUSHED BY BRITISH

Sultan of Darfur Flees After Defeat and the Loss of 1,000 Men.

LONDON, May 26.—The War Office tonight issued a report concerning fighting May 23 in the Sudan, which resulted in the defeat of some 3,000 troops of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, by Colonel Kelley's force. The fight took place at El Fasher. The British losses are given as five men killed and twenty-three wounded, while the losses to the Sultan's force are estimated at 1,000.

MORGAN AGENT SAYS HE EMPLOYED BURNS

Egan Tells How the Detective Spied On and Raided the Seymour Offices.

HINTS AT CRIME EVIDENCE

Deputy Police Commissioner Lord Asserts He Ordered Wiretapping but Learned Nothing.

Assuming full responsibility for the installation of a detectaphone in the office of Seymour & Seymour, at 120 Broadway, Martin Egan, a representative of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., described before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday the details of an alleged conspiracy whereby secret information concerning munition contracts was said to have been stolen from the private cables of the Morgan concern. Mr. Egan admitted it was he who had employed William J. Burns to spy on certain occupants of the Seymour offices, who were believed to be acting in connivance with a dishonest clerk in the Morgan firm. It was Mr. Egan also who made the complaint upon which Police Commissioner Woods ordered the tapping of the Seymour telephone wires.

Although Mr. Egan anticipated the use of a detectaphone by Burns, he said yesterday he knew nothing of the actual invasion of the Seymour office and the seizure of papers and memoranda there until after that had happened. When he engaged Burns, he said, he gave him no specific instructions, further than to "catch the thief" in the Morgan office who was supposed to be communicating the contents of secret cables to persons outside. To accomplish this object, Mr. Egan said, a detectaphone was also installed in the office of the Morgan suite occupied by an employe who was, and still is, suspected of being the thief in question.

Yesterday's hearing was a continuation of John Doe proceedings to ascertain whether Burns had a right to break into the Seymour office in search of evidence of a crime against the Morgan firm. District Attorney Swann in person again conducted the examination of witnesses. Burns, who was not due to arrive from the West until some time today, was not represented until the hearing was nearly over. Then former United States Attorney General James M. Beck suddenly appeared on the scene, announced that he was counsel for Burns, and asked that he be given until next Wednesday to familiarize himself with the case before being compelled to produce witnesses on behalf of his client. Magistrate McAdoo granted his request.

The first witness yesterday was George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Building Corporation, who testified that he had given Burns permission to spy on the Seymour offices after Mr. Egan had informed him of the alleged existence of a criminal conspiracy between a Morgan employe and certain occupants of the Seymour suite.

Mr. Egan followed Mr. Mortimer on the stand. His connections with the affair began on March 11, he said, when H. P. Prindle and Carrington Weems of the Morgan firm called him into conference and told him of the alleged activities of two men from the office of Seymour & Seymour, who were said to have represented themselves as agents of J. P. Morgan & Co.

At that time the Morgan concern, acting on behalf of the French Government, was negotiating with the Anglo-American Cotton Products Company for 5,000 tons of cotton linters. From what Prindle and Weems told him, Egan said he understood that the two men from the Seymour office, Mortimer B. Sultzer and William Hills, Jr., had approached the Cotton Products Company and, by reason of their "pull with the Morgans," had offered to clinch the contract for them on the payment of a commission of 1.4 per cent. per pound, or a total of $25,000.

"Mr. Carrington and Mr. Weems also produced for me," said Egan, "the original of a telegram sent by Mr. O. B. Phillips of the Seymour & Seymour firm to Mr. Jarrell, President of the Humboldt Fibre Company of Humboldt, Tenn., which they said they had compared with the original cablegram received by Morgan & Co. from the French Government. This telegram paraphrases the words of the original cablegram from the French Government. The time of it showed that it had been transmitted to Mr. Jarrell within a very few hours after the cablegram was received by the Morgans and it was conclusive proof to me that the man who wrote that telegram was in possession of the contents of the original cablegram from the French Government."

Mr. Egan produced a photographic copy of the telegram dispatched on March 3 by O. B. Phillips to the Humboldt Fibre Company, as well as the "grapevine" letter of Feb. 4, in which Mr. Phillips informed this concern that the French Government was inclined to accept their cotton linters, "provided the quality is suitable." Although Mr. Egan did not have the original cable from Mr. Harjes, the Paris representative of the Morgan firm, he had a copy of it on hand to prove that Phillips's telegram was a substantially complete paraphrase of the cable. All these documents were presented in evidence at the recent hearing before the Thompson Investigating Committee.

Mr. Egan testified that the men from the office of Seymour & Seymour had proposed to President Jarrell that he contribute to a "slush fund" to bribe Inspectors of the French Government who would, eventually, have to pass on the contract.

"Did Mr. Jarrell tell you this?" asked District Attorney Swann.

"I am repeating what Messrs. Prindle and Weems told me," replied Mr. Egan.

On the day following his conference with Messrs. Weems and Prindle, Mr. Egan said, he employed Burns on behalf of the Morgan firm.

Egan said the name of the supposed German agent who figured in the Burns discoveries was Means. He had the man, he testified, as an agent of Captain Boy-Ed.

Asked in what connection Burns had mentioned the name of Means to him, Egan replied: "I assumed it was in connection with that cartridge shipment, but I did not pursue the matter. I was interested in it only as an American citizen."

Egan told of his bringing the police into the case two weeks after engaging Burns.

What action the Police Commissioner took was described in detail by Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord, who followed Egan on the stand. The Deputy Commissioner said the matter was taken up at a luncheon, at which were present Martin Egan, Deputy Commissioner Lord, Commissioner Woods, and Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. Pierpont Morgan. The luncheon took place March 31.

"On the way down to the luncheon," Mr. Lord testified, "the Police Commissioner told me that the firm of Morgan & Co. had made a complaint that cable information was being stolen and that it might be one of nine persons or it might be one, I believe, of fourteen, and that they wanted the co-operation of the Police Department, although their complaint was not against a single person. The Police Commissioner, Egan, young Morgan, and myself talked the matter over. They left then and I went back to the office of the Commissioner, and he said: 'You go ahead and handle it.'"

After examining the evidence which Egan had obtained, Commissioner Lord said he, too, was convinced that a crime had been committed. Deputy Commissioner Lord said he had caused the tapping of the wires of two employes of the Morgan firm. Although Burns and Egan came to confer with him on several occasions, Mr. Lord said, he never revealed to them any reports of the telephone conversations taken from the Seymour wires. Only once, when he was uncertain as to the identity of various persons, Mr. Lord said, he showed Burns a fragment of the report of a conversation. As a police official, Lord said he did not feel free to deliver any information which might be used by a private detective for commercial purposes.

After several weeks of wiretapping had failed to produce anything of value Deputy Commissioner Lord said he ordered the eavesdropping to cease and had paid no further attention to the matter until he was summoned before District Attorney Swann and informed that Burns had made a raid on the Seymour office. At that session Lord made it clear to the District Attorney that there had been no co-operation between the Burns agency and the police.

Two more witnesses were called, Charles William Kalb, an electrician employed by Burns to install the detectaphone in the Seymour office, and John A. Dolan, private detective employed in the Equitable Building. Kalb testified that he also installed a detectaphone in one of the rooms of the suite occupied by J. P. Morgan & Co., this room being occupied by the suspected clerk. He had done similar work for Burns in other buildings, he said, but declined to mention names or addresses.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

POLICE TELL HOW WIRES ARE TAPPED

Continued from Page 1.

regarding an alleged conversation he had with Dr. Potter on March 20, in which Dr. Potter was quoted as saying he had "done about everything" and that if he got on the witness stand he would "tell about 7,000 things they don't want known." The witness said the conversation had never occurred. He admitted, however, that a conversation between Dr. Potter and himself on March 21, as recorded by the police, was correct. This simply related to the fact that Dean Potter was in Drummond's office at the time Dr. Potter called up.

Regarding another alleged conversation between the witness and Dr. Potter on March 25, in which Dr. Potter was quoted as saying that he was going to slip out of the city and that "it is indispensable that they don't get me on this matter," the witness said it had never occurred. He explained a conversation of the same day in which he was quoted as asking the witness to get two packages out of an adjoining office. Dr. Potter's office, by saying that Dr. Potter referred to two boxes of cigarettes, each containing several packages of cigarettes.

Dr. Potter then went on the stand and told of charitable work he had done in the last thirty years and described the changes in the methods of treatment of orphans. He praised the work of former Controllers Grout and Metz as well as the work he himself had done. He said there was a change in the system after Controller Prendergast took office. Dr. Potter read the statement made by Mayor Mitchel on the stand regarding the Mgr. McMahon affair, and Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, asked:

"I think it appears on the record that that priest is dead and could not come here?"

"Oh, well, I am here," replied the witness. "That man was broken and burdened by the insults heaped upon him in these identical investigations."

That $5,000 Fund.

Regarding the raising of a $5,000 fund as a honorarium and the subscribing of $500 by Father Fitzpatrick, Dr. Potter said:

"There has never been a scintilla of evidence to show that I ever received any of that money. On the contrary, there was unimpeachable evidence that I received none of it. No one ever doubted that the late Mayor Gaynor knew what evidence was when he saw it, and he patiently heard and rejected that full story. Mr. Fosdick's minutes are incomplete. They do not contain his admission that the check was not connected with me, nor do they fully show that he refused to allow me to testify concerning it.

"In the first place, there never was any $5,000 fund. The sworn testimony of men of unquestioned integrity plainly established that there had never been such a fund. And the testimony was given in Mitchel's presence. Dr. McMahon never gave any such testimony as the Mayor attributes to him."

After reading from the records of the investigation made by the then Commissioner of Accounts, Mr. Fosdick, Dr. Potter added:

"It looks as if the Mayor's sole purpose in referring to the matter is to traduce the dead."

Dr. Potter then read the affidavit regarding the matter left by Mgr. McMahon when he died. The witness also referred to Mayor Mitchel's charge that a persistent effort had been made to discredit at the Commissioner of Charities and intimidate him, and added:

"How you are going to intimidate a man that goes around with a lot of detectives following him I don't know. And to intimidate the Mayor with a squad like a past potentate!"

When Dr. Potter showed a disposition to finish his testimony, Senator Thompson referred to the necessity of having an investigation of the entire charities subject, saying:

"It ought to be investigated fairly and thoroughly to see whether or not there is such a thing as might be called or denominated a charity trust; and to see whether or not they abuse the power that they have. The various organizations which have to do with the conduct of the business of charity should be investigated also to see whether or not they are abusing their powers or the trust reposed in them and in the expenditure of money the public gives for maintaining charity work.

"I don't want to criticise this Administration and I don't want to criticise the Police Department, because I have not sufficient facts to justify any criticism if I should make it. I think the city administration has tried to improve on the previous administrations as they have seen the light.

"The miscellaneous power to tap a telephone wire is suspicious, and I do not see how a Mayor can at one and the same time tap telephone wires and still be guilty of lighting the statue of the Goddess of Liberty that is down in the harbor."

Mr. Potter here interrupted to say that three of the policemen who tapped his wire had called on him to say they had no ill-feelings against him. He said he knew they simply wanted to hear his voice so as to be able to testify as to the exactness of the telephone talk they had heard. Father Farrell jumped in and said the same thing had occurred with him. Several detectives surrounded him as he came out of the jury room last Friday and engaged him in conversation so as to be able to identify his voice as the one they had heard over the telephone wires.

"This clumsy effort," he said, "only illustrates the clumsy manner and methods of the police, because they could easily have called up my house on the telephone and asked for me, and could have heard the sound of my voice over the 'phone with exactness. However, they went at it in this clumsy way, and I thought that I ought to bring it before the public."

R. K. Weller, a newspaperman, went on the stand and testified that he had interviewed Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn early in April and that they had "planted" conversations over the telephone to trap the police who were spying on them.

Squad Organized by Waldo.

At the afternoon session George Yunge, a detective sergeant in charge of the wiretapping squad, was the first witness. He said the squad was organized by former Commissioner Waldo and that he had been in charge of it for two years. Corporation Counsel Hardy objected to his testifying without his having the original copy of the conversations he had testified about before the Kings County Grand Jury. He was allowed to tell, however, of the tapping operations. He said the police had means of listening in on any wire on the entire system of the New York Telephone Company.

The witness said he always took orders from his immediate superiors and reported to them, besides making a regular report to Commissioner Woods. This report sets forth the time the wires were tapped and what was overheard. The headquarters of the squad is some distance from Police Headquarters, he said, and in reply to another question he said Commissioner Woods had never seen the place. He said he had four men under him, and that he had never listened in on any of the telephonic conversations under investigation.

Yunge said the Police Commissioner had to rely on the reports made to him for the accuracy of the conversations taken down. Each report, he said, shows the names of the men at work during a certain period of time, but not the name of the man who reports a particular conversation. These conversations are recorded in a book. The witness denied that he had refused to produce this book before the Strong Committee, but admitted declining to turn over a small memorandum book containing personal data. He said the squad never listens on a wire unless it has been ordered to do so.

"Do you listen continuously?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, when we are there, during the business hours of a person whose wire had been tapped," was the reply.

"Do you hear every message that goes over the wire?"

"We try to."

Mr. Moss wanted to know how many of the 350 cases of tapped wires during the last eighteen months were poolroom cases. The witness said he could not tell, but did not think there were more than a dozen since several suspected disorderly houses and gambling places on the list also, he said.

"How do you take these conversations?" asked Mr. Moss.

"We sit around an ordinary table," the witness explained, "and each man has a slate and pencil. As soon as the wire is tapped we begin to listen in on the conversations. We do not write every word down, but only a few words and later fill out the sentence. If it is a long conversation we make a note to borrow his neighbor's slate. We use the slate because it is the faster method. A pencil or pen will sometimes catch in the paper and words will be lost.

Record It on Slates.

The witness admitted they did not use shorthand and that they were not proficient at the typewriter. As soon as the slate is filled, the conversation is transcribed in full on paper and the same day typewritten out.

"Is this system was devised by your superiors?"

"Yes."

"And they never come in to see you?"

"No, we give them a report."

"Do they know that you skeletonize?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Moss asked the witness who first directed him to listen in on Dr. Potter's wire. He said the order came from Commissioner Woods, and the tap was put on on March 17. The Commissioner's orders were brief, he said, merely stating that he wanted information on the Potter wire. He said he didn't recognize Dr. Potter's voice at first, but later learned who it was. On March 24 the tap was put on Dean Potter's wire, which was a party line.

"Who gave you that order?"

"Deputy Commissioner Scull."

"What did he say?"

"His order was simply 'Cover that wire.'"

"Did you think you were covering a crime?"

"We always do when we tap a wire."

"Wasn't there another case involved?"

"Yes; that of the Hotel Irving."

Corporation Counsel Hardy interrupted to submit a letter from Mayor Mitchel regarding this wire. It was addressed to Senator Thompson, and read:

It has been drawn to my attention since I testified before your committee that an attempt was made to supervise the wire which ran into the apartments of Mr. Hebberd at the Hotel Irving, in addition to the supervision of the wires of the two Potters and of Father Farrell. This was done after it had been asc

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LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
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10 MEAT DEALERS HELD FOR BRIBERY

Eight Health Inspectors Also Suspended for Passing Unfit Carcasses.

GOING ON FOR 20 YEARS

Accused Men, It Is Charged, Paid Out $40,000 a Year In Bribes.

Through the arrest yesterday of ten men engaged in the wholesale meat business in this city and the suspension of the Chief Veterinarian Inspector and seven Inspectors of the Health Department the authorities believe they have uncovered a system whereby diseased meat was being put on the market in defiance of law and with a total disregard of the health of millions of the poor of New York.

The concerted action of Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, and Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein came after months of investigation during which bribes were given to investigators and step by step the working of the system of pernicious co-operation between packer and official made manifest. It is charged that the plot advanced so far that a bribe was given for the removal of an incorruptible inspector from his office of supervisor and the putting in his place of an investigator who was supposed to be amenable to bribes.

In the removal of the undesirable inspector the alleged collector for the investigators was to use his influence with a certain State Senator with whom he said he was on terms of familiarity.

The packers arrested are:

ROBERT PLAUT of Robert Plaut & Sons, of Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL PLAUT of the same firm.
ARTHUR PLAUT of the same firm.
HENRY PLAUT of S. & H. Plaut, of Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn.
SIMON PLAUT of the same firm.
ROBERT PLAUT of the same firm.
DAVID FEINBERG of Strauss, Schick & Feinberg, Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn.
AARON SCHICK of the same firm.
PHILIP STRAUSS of the same firm.
HERMAN BRAUNSCHWEIG of 321 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Warrants are out for two other men in the trade.

Inspectors Suspended.

The Inspectors suspended pending trial by the Health Board are Alfred E. Luks, Chief Veterinary Inspector; Inspectors John Kent, August Johnson, Peter Amsher, Morris Millman, William F. Braisted, Charles E. Caulfield, and Alexander Slawson.

At the same time it was made known that the Board of Health permits, under which the slaughter houses were operated, were revoked. The slaughter houses thus losing their permits were those of Robert Plaut & Sons, S. & H. Plaut, Strauss, Schick & Feinberg, H Braunschweig, and H. Bulnick, Dumont and Christopher Avenues, Brownsville.

The ten who were arrested were arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Bedford Avenue Court, Brooklyn, and each was held for further examination on charges of having violated Section 378 of the Penal Code, referring to the bribing of a public official. The penalty for the offense may be ten years in prison or a $5,000 fine. The case will be referred to District Attorney Lewis of Kings County today.

For twenty years or more, the authorities believe, the practice of bribing Inspectors to pass diseased meat into the market has been going on, the price ranging from $50 to $75 a week, according to services rendered. The graft amounted to between $35,000 and $40,000 a year.

An Investigation Made.

Early in February Health Commissioner Emerson became convinced that deception was being practiced in connection with meat inspection in several of the packing houses. He reported to Mayor Mitchel and the latter ordered the Commissioner of Accounts to begin an investigation. That investigation continued up to Thursday night when, it is charged, the last installment of a five-hundred-dollar bribe for having the Supervising Inspector removed was paid and the authorities decided that their chain of evidence warranted arrests. Four of the defendants were arrested when they called at the Municipal Building to see Commissioner Wallstein.

The chief work of investigation was carried on by Dr. Frederic W. Schoneweg, a veterinarian inspector. In the work he was assisted by William H. Boyle, a special investigator in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, who posed as James Callahan, a Bronx expressman and local politician with a friend in the State Senate. Their work was supplemented by the efforts of Dr. Crittenden Ross, who was Supervising Inspector until he was ostensibly removed, and Dr. Max Danziger, both Inspectors of the Health Department. Boyle's part was to obtain corroborative evidence of bribery. He found that in some cases the bribe money was passed in ice boxes.

In a complaint against six of the prisoners, Dr. Schoneweg narrates his experiences at the plant of S. & H. Plaut. On Feb. 8, he said, he was working in the plant when Robert Plaut told him if he would "look out" for the firm the firm would "look out" for him. The packer, he said, offered $25 to $35 a week if he would not find "sleepers," which is the name in the trade for meat unfit for human consumption. Later in the same day the Inspector got an offer of $40 if he would pass an unfit carcass.

The Bribes Variable.

The affidavit recites that another time the amount he was to receive depended upon how much of the unfit carcass he would pass. He wanted to know how much that would be and Robert Plaut, he said, told him: "See what you save of it first." Dr. Schoneweg also came into business relations with Strauss, Schick & Feinberg's establishment. On March 22 Plaut took him to the Strauss firm and after conferring with Philip Strauss the latter called him into the large refrigerator and said to him:

"It will be $75 or $100 here. Will that be all right?" and the Inspector said, "Well, I suppose so." Robert Plaut then said, "Shall I collect it for you?" Schoneweg replied that he had a man who managed his express business and collected money for him from H. Braunschweig, and that he would meet some one from Strauss, Schick & Feinberg's somewhere and introduce his collector.

This brought Boyle into the case as "collector." Strauss did not like the idea of a collector. A meeting was arranged for March 24 at the Ritz Restaurant, 10 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, with Feinberg.

The meat dealer, according to the affidavit, paid a bribe of $50. On March 31 both Boyle and Schoneweg met Feinberg. On that occasion Feinberg told Boyle that Schoneweg had been "very good," and had only condemned four head. He gave him $75 for Schoneweg, says the affidavit. Boyle swore Feinberg told him that if Schoneweg could get rid of Dr. Ross and Inspector Danziger he could give Schoneweg $85 a week as Supervising Inspector, and obtain for him besides $10 a week from each slaughter house over which he would have supervision.

There was another meeting in a restaurant uptown in Manhattan about a week ago, and at that meeting, it is charged, Feinberg gave Schoneweg $200.

In an affidavit Boyle said that Arthur Plaut told him that Schoneweg was "doing nicely," and Boyle asked, 'How about that cow he condemned the other day?" Plaut replied, "My father buys one of those every once in a while purposely for the Inspector to take it."

In the office of the Commissioner of Accounts is $1,270, which is an exhibit in the case. Some of the bills are blood-stained and have fingerprints, which will be used in the trials.

It was said last night that at least one of those who are under arrest had confessed and given information to the authorities.

LANSING TO STAY IN OFFICE.

Brands Story of Resignation as Work of Propagandists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The State Department today denied and branded as the work of propagandists the story printed this morning to the effect that Secretary of State Lansing was contemplating resigning as a result of differences with President Wilson on matters of foreign policy. Secretary Lansing also personally denied the report, saying:

"Of all the absurd fakes, this is the worst."

The denial issued by the State Department today charged that the story was circulated to create the impression that there are dissensions in the Cabinet which do not exist. In order to further disprove the report Secretary Lansing attended today's Cabinet meeting. He had been confined to his home here for about a week suffering from an attack of indigestion. The Secretary today said he was able to do a little work during his illness, the effects of which he still showed when he arrived at the White House for the Cabinet meeting.

The statement made by the State Department today was as follows:

"The story which appeared this morning to the effect that Mr. Lansing is about to resign as Secretary of State as a result of differences between the President and himself is totally without foundation. This story is part of a propaganda the deliberate purpose of which is to create an impression of dissension in the Government which does not exist.

"The story was first born last February or March, when the relations between the United States and Germany were somewhat strained. It was sent to Berlin by wireless in press dispatches. It was picked up in transit in an allied country and subsequently published there.

"In that way the State Department became cognizant of the story, and instructions were sent to Berlin to watch out for it. Apparently the persons responsible found out that we were prepared for the story, for it never was published in Germany. The directors of this propaganda have now taken advantage of Secretary Lansing's illness to put out the story again."

GREEK CABINET OUT?

Unconfirmed Report of Resignation Received in Rome.

LONDON, May 26.—According to a dispatch from Rome, the Athens correspondent of the Agenzia Nationale reports that the Greek Cabinet has resigned.

No confirmation of the report has been obtained.

OUR TROOPS KILL VILLA'S CHIEF AID

Continued from Page 1.

nate Mexico we express our deepest brotherhood and love of country and Constitution!

"JULIO ACOSTA,
"General.
"CERVANTES,
"Colonel."

"Signed at Serrianavade, April 10, 1916.

Las Cruces, an adobe town, about twenty-three miles north of Namiquipa, is one of the most hostile towns through which the American line of communication passes. Between this point and Namiquipa, a short distance north of this town, is what is known to the American soldiers as the Cruces canon, through which the trunk trains must pass on their way to the front and back. Ever since the soldiers first reached this place on the road, it has been considered extremely dangerous. It is so long and rugged that it is practically impossible to guard it well enough to insure the safety of the passing trains.

It is the belief among those familiar with the road here that Cervantes was on his way to this cañon with the intention of ambushing the first small force of Americans that passed. The road is constantly in such bad condition in this region that it has been necessary to keep a company of engineers at work on it regularly.

Captain Ernest Graves, ("Pott" Graves,) the one-time West Point football star, has been in charge of these men, and it is said that his organization has done a great deal toward breaking up Mexican interference with the American buzzer wire along the road. Mexicans, cutting the line, delayed receipt here of the report of the encounter.

ASSAILS AMERICAN 'PERFIDY.'

Mexican Government Paper Fears Election of Roosevelt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—A strong editorial in a Government paper today, denouncing the "perfidy" of the United States in its attitude against Central American countries, said:

"With the election of Roosevelt as President all Central American countries would be in danger."

The secrecy maintained by Government officials regarding the note sent to Washington by special messenger has caused a feeling here that conditions are serious. Sentiment against the United States Government for maintaining its troops in Mexico is increasing daily. Possible intervention is a topic generally discussed. Many alarming rumors are circulated daily, and a number of families are leaving for the border.

Government officials deny there is any danger of a break with the United States. They state that the international situation, while serious, yet is not irreparable, and they expect that Ambassador Arredondo they will reach a satisfactory settlement. General Carranza will not discuss these matters, as he states they are diplomatic secrets. Many Mexicans not identified with the Government have offered their services in case affairs arrive at the actual stage of intervention. All the stores here have sold their stocks of English flags, many people buying English flags to use in case of intervention.

The sailing of the Ward liner, due to leave Vera Cruz on Saturday has been canceled.

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—Foreign Minister Aguilar issued a statement today saying that, in spite of an agreement made by General Scott with General Obregon that no more American troops would cross the border, 400 soldiers of the United States had entered Mexican territory in pursuit of bandits near Boquillas. The statement says that these troops have now been withdrawn from Mexican soil.

The Government newspapers in their editorials today make savage attacks on the policy of the United States in Latin America, which they denounce as imperialistic and hypocritical. Colonel Roosevelt is charged with attempting to foment war, and the papers assert that President Wilson is unable to cope with this "campaign of the Republican Party."

TWO PACIFIC SHIPS SOLD TO JAPAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

way there. They are cargo carriers of more than 13,000 tons each. Mr. Franklin said they were good ships. He was asked if the company proposed to sell them also.

"Every Ship Has a Price."

"No one can tell," he replied. "Every ship has a price."

Harold A. Sanderson, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and a British subject resident in England, spent last week in this city, primarily to present the British Government's suggestions regarding the reorganization of the company, which, though an American corporation, operates 75 per cent. of its tonnage under the British flag, and is bound by contract, made in 1902 with the British Government, to preserve the nationality of its British subsidiaries and British ships.

Plans for the reorganization were upset by Mr. Sanderson's suggestions, and Mr. Franklin was asked if the problems of reorganization had any relation to the sale of the steamers to the Japanese. He replied that there was no connection whatever between the two matters. He would not discuss the reorganization proceedings on the ground that they were entirely separate from the sale.

The American International Corporation, the $50,000,000 company organized to develop this country's foreign trade, bought all the ships and other property of the Pacific Mail which were not taken by the International Mercantile Marine, acting in conjunction with W. R. Grace & Co. The company has developed other ambitious plans for the extension of American shipping, and not long ago purchased in the open market a large stock interest in the International Mercantile Marine Company. That purchase is understood to have made more perplexing the task of reorganizing the Marine company. In response to a suggestion that a purchaser might have been found in the American International for the ships sold to the Japanese Mr. Franklin vouchsafed no reply.

Delivery of the Siberia and Korea will be made to the Japanese within two months. The China has already been turned over to its new owners.

TRY TO SAVE WAITE AS A 'MORAL IDIOT'

Continued from Page 1.

that he had attended church regularly while he was poisoning his wife's relatives.

Hymn Singing Fooled Her.

"Miss Peck said that when she remembered how beautifully I had sung hymns in church while my wife's relatives were visiting us, she could not believe that I committed the crimes," Waite was quoted as saying by Dr. Diefendorf. "It was my real nature that appeared then," Waite said, according to the alienist.

Dr. Karpas said that Waite had told him be believed his soul and body were separated and that his soul dwelt in Egypt.

"He said he believed in the doctrine of reincarnation, and this had given him the belief in 'The Man From Egypt.'"

There was a good deal of testimony about Dr. Waite's literary tastes from both the alienists, though they made it clear that the defendant said he took an interest in great writers principally for the purpose of increasing his vocabulary and improving his social graces.

"He said he was very fond of Ibsen," said Dr. Karpas. "He liked Maeterlinck and Victor Hugo, and enjoyed Poe's poems because they were musical. He said he read Carlyle and Ruskin a good deal, mainly for their vocabularies. When I asked him about the books he owned, he admitted that the only ones he had were a medical library which he had bought for $45 for the purpose of making a show and which he had never read."

Dr. Karpas said that when Waite told him his bad self lived in Egypt, he asked Waite to tell him something about Egypt and he could mention nothing but "Caesar, Cleopatra, and the Pyramids."

Denies Faking Insanity.

After Waite, who took the stand again yesterday morning, had completed his story by saying that he might have killed his wife, if his other plans had been successful, Assistant District Attorney Brothers began to cross-examine him with the view of showing that Waite had displayed sanity in his efforts to commit his crimes so as to leave no traces and in his elaborate efforts to cover up the crime afterward. After several questions had been put concerning conversations which Waite failed to recall, Mr. Brothers asked:

"You were faking insanity in Bellevue Hospital, weren't you?"

"I did not fake insanity at any time," replied Waite.

"You faked insanity in the Tombs, did you not?"

"No."

"You read books on nervous diseases in the Tombs. You deliberately planned a false defense, did you not?"

"I did not." Waite added that he had read some medical magazines in the Tombs, but remembered reading no books.

"You don't remember this, yet you have a wonderful memory which goes back to events before your sixth birthday. Have you forgotten these recent events?"

"I don't remember the conversations you refer to."

Waite could recall nothing of his letter to Margaret Horton, in which he said that for her sake he would try to go to an institution instead of to "la chaise," and that he hoped to see her as a free man within a few years. He denied that he had told Mr. Brothers and Mr. Swann that "the man from Egypt" had killed Peck.

"Are you crazy?" he was asked.

"I think not."

"After you took Mr. Peck's life you could not sleep, could you?"

"I slept perfectly."

"You wanted to kill yourself," did you?

"Yes."

"Why didn't you?"

"I tried hard enough."

"If you wanted to kill the Pecks why did you not shoot them?"

"I don't know."

"Have you ever been punished for any of the crimes which you have committed?"

Only a Sneak Thief.

"No."

"You began to believe that you were above the law and that you would never be punished for anything that you did? Was that it?"

"No. I don't know anything about it."

"You never committed a burglary or a highway robbery, did you?"

"No."

"You have never been anything but a sneak thief, have you?"

"That's all."

"You were a gambler?"

"Yes."

"You told persons that you played for high stakes, that you lost in the Peck case?"

"No."

"You planned the murder of the Pecks to win $2,000,000, didn't you?"

"Not that much. I did not know the amount."

"You and Margaret Horton were going to leave the country, were you not? Where were you going?"

"I don't know that we were even going away."

"Tell the jury, now, did you not picture yourself yesterday as worse than you really were?"

"No."

"Isn't that your defense?"

"No. I admitted my guilt."

"Haven't you been informed that if you made yourself out a madman some one on this jury might think you were crazy?"

"No."

Knew It Wrong to Steal.

Waite said he did not remember telling Dr. Karpas that every time he got into trouble he bluffed his way out. Justice Shearn interrupted the examination to ask Waite if he knew that it was wrong to steal, and got an affirmative reply.

"If you knew it was wrong to steal," Mr. Brothers asked, "did you know it was wrong to commit murder?"

"I don't remember."

"When you were a member of the Christian Endeavor Society you learned that it was wrong to take human life and against the laws of God?"

"I don't remember."

Waite answered the questions put to him very calmly, but seemed to feel injured at the abrupt tone of Mr. Brothers's questions. After finishing his long ordeal on the witness stand he took his seat wearily and sat most of the remainder of the day with his hands over his eyes and his elbows resting on the table in an attitude of physical exhaustion.

Waite had opposed taking the stand since the first day in court, when he found himself surrounded by unfriendly eyes. He was much hurt, according to the alienists, to find that his smile met no response in the courtroom. When Waite was asked by the alienists what he thought of his own personality he answered that he considered himself "attractive and charming," and that every one he met liked him.

"He said he did not want to take the witness stand," said Dr. Diefendorf, "because he was very fond of Mrs. Horton, and she would be in court and would lose confidence in him after hearing him tell his story. He added that his pride would be too much hurt to tell his story with the Pecks looking on, especially Percy Peck, whom he had always disliked. He said he thought Percy Peck would enjoy seeing him humiliated."

On Stand for Duty's Sake.

Dr. Diefendorf said he argued that it was Waite's duty to his family to take the stand, and that he ought to take his counsel's advice. "Oh, very well, I will, then," he said Waite replied.

Dr. Diefendorf said he mentioned this as an instance to prove that Waite was weak-willed. The alienist said the mind was divided into three parts, the intellect, the will, and the emotional or moral sense. Waite, he said, like most "moral idiots," was totally lacking in the emotional or moral side of his mind and was defective in the other two.

One of the few additions to the case against Waite which seemed to register with the jury was the statement of Dr. Diefendorf that Waite had confessed to the act of a ghoul.

"He told me," said the alienist, "that he had taken $8 from the clothes of Mr. Peck immediately after his death."

Waite told the alienist that he sometimes had something like fits of remorse. Once he took to reading the Bible, after being caught stealing at Ann Arbor, but it failed, he said, to keep his from making advances to women of easy morals. Waite added: "I am afraid it would take a good deal of remaking to reform me."

"What is your principal pleasure?" was one of the alienist's questions.

"Life is a hollow, miserable shell," was the reply."

A hint of Waite's grandiose plans for the future after he had obtained his riches was given by the alienist.

"He told me," said Dr. Diefendorf, "that he intended to buy an estate a little way up the Hudson from New York, that he had conferred with a real estate agency about it, and that he had made a trip and looked over several places that he thought he might want."

Amazingly Egotistical.

Dr. Diefendorf said he found Waite "amazingly egotistical," and utterly devoid of emotion or feelings. The doctor continued:

"When I talked to him he smiled gladly over the most serious matters. He showed no signs of sorrow and none of shame in telling of what he had done and smiled easily through it all. He was egotistical in his association of ideas, which centred continually on himself, his conversation always running into side remarks, which I regarded as bragging and vain. I often had to ask questions to bring him back to the subject."

Dr. Karpas said he found Waite writing poetry in prison. One of the things the prisoner said was that he loved nature in all its forms of beauty, that watering flowers "so that May should not die" was one of his chief amusements and that on the voyage from South Africa to this country he had paced the deck looking at the stars and weeping. Dr. Karpas quoted him as saying:

"Mrs. Waite was not soulful. She was not romantic. She did not satisfy me. I wanted her money and expected to accomplish great things with it. I have always been for myself, and never cared for others. If I wanted money, I got it. I never gave a thought of others and lived entirely for myself. I am a coward and whenever I have been in a hole I took the easiest way out. My life consists of lying, cheating, stealing and killing. My personality was that of a gentleman and I went in for music, art and poetry, as far as I thought it was required by my vocation."

Waite told Dr. Karpas that he did not love Mrs. Horton and that his intimacy with her would probably have been short-lived. He added that his relations with her had been purely platonic.

Mr. Deuel took thirty-three minutes to read a hypothetical question to the alienists. Both answered that they thought Waite was suffering from an unsound mind and did not know the nature of his act when he murdered Mr. Peck. Both alienists on cross-examination said emphatically that they thought Waite ought to go to an insane asylum for life.

"Don't you think that, if he goes to an asylum, he'll be right out again?" asked Mr. Brothers of Dr. Karpas.

"That would be the Superintendent's fault if he did," said Dr. Karpas.

"What? Don't you know what writs of habeas corpus can do?"

"I don't think they would help this defendant."

"Don't you think that he could convince any jury and Judge that he is sane?"

"No."

"Don't you consider him a clever man?"

"No, I consider him stupid, very stupid."

"Is he an imbecile?"

"No, he is not an imbecile in the ordinary sense. He is a moral imbecile."

"Now, if you were the Superintendent of an insane asylum, you could not keep him overnight, could you?"

"Yes, Sir, I could."

"Do moral imbeciles have good memories?"

"Yes."

"Have they good business ability?"

"Yes, to a certain extent."

"Can moral imbeciles earn $500 a month at dentistry?"

"They might."

"Can they appear in all respects like ordinary men?"

"Yes, they can appear so."

Dr. Karpas admitted that most criminals that he had examined had no moral sense. He denied that Waite had shown cleverness in trying to bribe the embalmer to put arsenic into the embalming fluid to cover up the murder of Mr. Peck and insisted that it would have been better judgment if he had confessed in the first place. He allowed Waite a certain amount of mental ability in perpetrating his crimes, but held that it was unaccompanied by any appreciation of the moral quality of his deeds.

Mr. Brothers led Dr. Karpas to say that one of the strongest reasons for believing that Waite was insane was the fact that, since he was in comfortable circumstances, he acted without adequate motive when he killed Dr. Peck in order to get $500,000. Dr. Karpas was led to repeat over and over that the motive was one of the essential things to consider in respect to the mental state.

Dr. Diefendorf, who followed him on the stand, took exactly the opposite position on this point, saying that motive had nothing or very little to do with the question of the mental state shown in a man's acts.

"Do you believe that Waite's reading the Bible after stealing showed a knowledge that the act was wrong?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that the fact that Waite has been reading the Bible in the Tombs after murdering John Peck shows that he knew that act to be wrong?"

"It shows that he has an insane knowledge of the fact."

Dr. Diefendorf admitted that the elaborate precautions taken by Waite before and after the murder to conceal his hand in it showed that he knew something about what he was doing, but the alienist insisted that Waite had only an insane grasp of the situation.

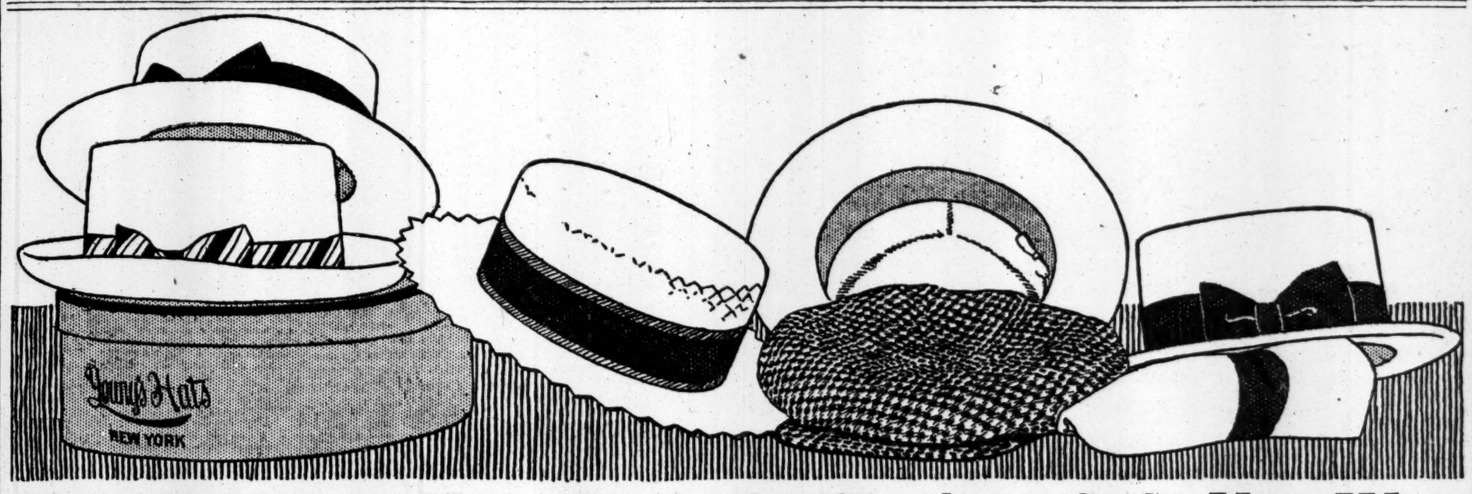
The trial will continue this morning at 10 o'clock.

EXTRADITION FOR RINTELEN.

German Agent, Indicted Again, May Be Sent Here by England.

Frans Rintelen, the German agent, who came to the United States to instigate strikes in American munitions works, and is alleged to have endeavored to bring about American intervention in Mexico, on the theory that such intervention would put an end to the shipment of war munitions to the Allies, may be extradited to this country by the British, in whose hands he is now a prisoner of war.

Rintelen is already under indictment for his activities in endeavoring to instigate strikes and yesterday a second indictment charging forgery in his alleged attempt fraudulently to obtain an American passport was returned by the Federal Grand Jury.



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$1 Also EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY FROM JUNE 4
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Plan Is to Send Supplies by Way of Germany, with Consent of Belligerent Nations.

LARGEST GIFT OF THE KIND

Hoover of Commission for Relief in Belgium to be in Charge of the Food Distribution.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced last night the appropriation of $1,000,000 to be applied to the relief of the war sufferers in Serbia, Poland, Montenegro, and Albania. This is the largest single donation yet made in this country for relief work in Europe since the outbreak of the European war. Under a proposed agreement drawn up with the proper authorities in Germany and the other belligerent countries, whereby a neutral commission, with H. C. Hoover of the Commission for Relief in Belgium as its directing head, will be empowered to undertake the relief of sufferers in the countries named. The $1,000,000 appropriation, it was announced, would be immediately available.

The announcement of the Rockefeller Foundation read as follows:

"The Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $1,000,000 for relief in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania. This sum is to be expended at the discretion of the Executive Committee whenever satisfactory arrangements for the importation of relief supplies can be effected. The appropriation was made in the hope that arrangements for its effective expenditure in the countries mentioned might soon be consummated, although assurances of the successful outcome of negotiations to this end have not yet been received.

"A year ago the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation drew up a tentative plan for the organization of a neutral commission for relief in Poland, under which certain guarantees were provided by the German and Austrian Governments for the inviolability of any food supplies imported into Poland through Germany or Austria and destined for the relief of the civil population. The Rockefeller Foundation guaranteed the administrative expenses of the neutral commission to the amount of $120,000. This plan failed, owing to the impracticability of importing food from abroad.

"A few months ago the German Government invited one of the members of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, Frederic C. Walcott, to visit Poland with a representative of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in order that fresh and accurate information might be secured as to conditions of destitution and that new measures of relief might be devised. The result of this visit was that a plan was again drawn up containing certain arrangements and guarantees whereby food might be imported into Germany from abroad, transported to Poland, and distributed among the civil population under the protection, supervision, and active management of a neutral commission directed by Herbert C. Hoover.

Terms of the Plan.

"The terms of this plan may be summarized as follows:

1. A neutral commission to be organized under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and to carry on its operations according to the methods now obtaining in Belgium and Northern France.

2. Germany to contribute 15,000,000 marks a month for the purchase and importation of food supplies.

3. Suitable guarantees to be furnished regarding the inviolability of food supplies while in transit through Germany into Poland, where the distribution is to be made through the Polish local committees under the supervision of the American representatives.

4. Importations of food by the neutral commission to be confirmed to the populations of Warsaw, Lodz, Schenzochow, Vilna, Kovno, Bials, and Ettap, (from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 persons in and about these cities.) Germany to provide a partial ration for these populations, as well as to supply the needs of all other parts of the occupied territory.

5. Railroad transportation from Danzig, the port of importation, to the German Polish frontier at half rate, and thence without charge to the points of destination in Poland.

6. Ocean transportation of supplies to be provided by German ships flying a neutral flag and manned and controlled by neutrals.

"With this tentative agreement in his possession Mr. Walcott proceeded to London and made every effort, through the good offices of Ambassador Page and in co-operation with Mr. Hoover, to commend the plan to the favorable consideration of the British Government and its allies. As a result of these efforts, the British Government delivered to the American Ambassador on May 11 a memorandum setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the blockade of German ports would be relaxed to the extent of permitting imports of relief supplies through a German port.

"This memorandum stated that the consent of the British Government to the proposed plan of relief would be given only upon certain additional conditions, among which the most significant were the following:

1. The system of relief in Poland to be applied to the occupied territory as a whole. Any surplus of local food products in southern Poland to be employed exclusively for the provisioning of northern Poland.

2. The constabulary in the occupied territory not to be permitted to requisition or purchase food imported by the commission.

3. No food supplies to be exported from Poland unless in the case of an excess of potatoes over and above the needs of the entire occupied territory as certified by the neutral commission.

4. The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments to undertake as part of the present arrangement to supply and care for the populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro.

Great Distress in Poland.

"The next step to be taken was to ascertain whether the Central Powers would agree to the additional conditions imposed by Great Britain on behalf of the allied Governments, and negotiations to this end are now going on.

"The appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation is made at this time in order that prompt advantage may be taken of a favorable termination of the negotiations, so that the stream of food may begin to pour into Poland with the least possible delay. At the same time, under the terms proposed, the effective relief of Serbia and Montenegro and Albania would become possible.

"The needs of a large part of the inhabitants of Poland are now being met by local supplies of potatoes and by the importation of limited quantities of other provisions from Germany, but it is estimated that about three and a half million people in the eastern portion of Russian Poland and that part of western Russia now occupied by the German armies have no such resources to depend upon, and are in a state of actual starvation. The mortality has already assumed fearful proportions, especially among the youngest and oldest elements of the population. To the ravages of hunger are added those of diseases, which inevitably accompany the extremes of physical exhaustion. The bones of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, made homeless by the destruction incident to the retreat of the Russian armies at the time of the great German advance, lined the main highways which lead eastward into Russia.

Imported Food Only Hope.

"While the money that has hitherto been raised for Poland has afforded relief to many refugees who escaped from the occupied region, the area to be relieved under the proposed plan has been practically inaccessible, and apparently the only hope of the millions in that area now lies in the importation of food from abroad.

"It is understood that in addition to the million dollars just appropriated by the Rockefeller Foundation, a large amount of money raised by Polish relief agencies in different countries is held ready to be applied to the importation of relief supplies under the proposed agreement. There is much reason to hope that if the news should be received that the belligerent Governments had come to an agreement permitting the importation of food, the response from the whole world, stimulated by graphic and reliable accounts of the tragedy that has overwhelmed Poland and her people during the last two years, would equal or surpass anything that has yet been done since the war began for the relief of suffering noncombatants.

"Prompt notice will be given to the public upon the receipt of any information indicating the kinds of relief supplies that will be accepted for the relief of Poland and any new channels through which aid may be given."

The American Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee in a report given out yesterday tells of a gift of $25,000 made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the committee for relief work in Armenia and Syria. The Foundation has also contributed in the past hundreds of thousands of dollars to relief activities in Belgium, northern France, the Near East and other parts of the war zone.

SPRAGUE WON'T AID T. R.

Can't Do So, He Says, While Representing Fellow-Engineers—Edison Will.

Frank J. Sprague of the Naval Consulting Board has declined to become a member of the Advisory Committee of the Roosevelt Nonpartisan League. An invitation was extended to Mr. Sprague a few days ago to become a member of the committee and he replied as follows to Thomas C. Desmond, Secretary of the league, yesterday:

Thomas C. Desmond, Esq., Treasurer Roosevelt Nonpartisan League, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 21 asking me to become a member of the Advisory Committee of the league and to take active steps in promoting the principles for which the league stands, as well as the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt as the representative of those principles.

While appreciating the honor of your invitation, and likewise the fact that no man, Republican or Democrat, should be elected President of the United States unless he can subscribe whole-heartedly to the views so well enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt in his Detroit address, it is at present quite impossible for me to take any personal active part either for or against any particular candidate.

As you are probably aware, I am a member of the Naval Consulting Board, and as such am one of two elected representatives of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a national body comprising several thousand men of every shade of political opinion.

This board was created by the present Administration and through its efforts will probably receive Congressional sanction.

It is actively concerned in promoting measures for preparedness, as for example the creation of a research laboratory and experimental station and the mobilization of a knowledge of industrial facilities. Whatever the political leanings of the individual members of the board, so long as they remain such their duty is to loyally work for its highest success and not to weaken its influence by venturing into the political field.

Very truly yours,
F. J. SPRAGUE.

Thomas A. Edison, who is also a member of the Naval Consulting Board, recently accepted an invitation to go on the Roosevelt Nonpartisan Leagues's Advisory Committee.

THIS WELFARE WORK SHOWS GOOD PROFIT

Every Man in the Commonwealth Steel Works Made to Feel Himself a Partner.

BOYS FITTED TO THEIR JOBS

"Hungry Hollow" Changed to "Lincoln Place" to Suit the Aspirations of Its Residents.

When Clarence H. Howard, President of the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis, conceived the idea of inaugurating welfare work among the employes at the steel plant ten years ago he laid the foundation for what has since grown to be one of the most successful co-operative schemes in this country. The Good Fellowship Club of the Commonwealth Steel Company, with its more than 1,000 earnest members, its splendid new clubhouse, and its indomitable spirit of "get together," has shown that employer and employe need only to be fully informed of each other's problems to insure avoidance of disputes.

When the present management came into control of the steel company about the first thing President Howard did was to inquire about the young men in the plant. He wished to know whether they liked the work and whether they were in the right places in the shops to work out their ambitions. The young men were at first a bit bashful in the presence of "the big boss," but as soon as they found that he was talking with them and not at them the young fellows became quite confidential. As a result of his information Mr. Howard formed the Good Fellowship Club, and at once started a night school to complete the education of employes who had been forced to go to work young.

Volunteer instructors from the drafting rooms gave lessons in drawing and mathematics. Later the attendance grew and the company hired experts to teach. It was found, however, that the young men, after a hard day's work, were fatigued and could not get the full benefit of the courses. Finally a day school was established, and every young man in the plant not yet twenty-two years old was put into the school one morning or one afternoon each week, during which time he was paid as though he were working for the company and not for himself. There are now about 120 men getting advantage of the school and the results are said to have been beyond expectations.

There is a bit of real Americanism in the fact that the only requirement to enroll for the courses is the ability to read and write the English language. In addition to the technical branch of the school a complete course in commerce is given for the clerical force. Employes are graduated after a course of four years.

About 35 per cent. of the Commonwealth employes are foreigners and the problem of how to get into intimate touch with them was difficult, as the men were suspicious of the company's intentions. In an attempt to solve the question Miss Edna Haas, an expert in welfare work, was employed. Miss Haas went to board with a family in the foreign settlement known as "Hungry Hollow," a corruption of Hungary Hollow. She organized educational meetings and taught the people that the true American spirit was co-operation and not antagonism. A short time ago a committee of foreigners went to officials of the steel company and said that "Hungry Hollow" didn't seem to fit their neighborhood any longer; they thought that "Lincoln Place" was more in keeping with their new ideals. Later a school for foreigners has been established with all academic subjects in the course. Special stress, however, is laid upon instruction in methods for safety while at work.

One thing that has pleased the men is the method of employ and discharge in operation at the plant. When a man makes application for employment he is rigidly examined as to his ability. This is done to protect the men already at work and to provide that they shall not have to bear the burden of working with men not as skillful as themselves. If the applicant proves his fitness he is examined by a physician, and if his health is good he is hired. This medical examination works against the introduction of diseases to other workmen. No man is ever "fired." If complaint is made about him the charges are laid before a committee and the continued employment or discharge of the man rests solely upon the committee's decision.

In order to bring to the men realization that their own prosperity depends upon the manner of service they give, a prize system has been put into effect. Under the system the entire administrative force of a shop receives a percentage of their monthly salaries, if the shop record in efficiency, safety, and production justifies it. This has aroused a joint interest, and the workers have come to feel that they are, in fact, partners in their employer's success.

The question of safety received attention in 1912 when the Commonwealth Company installed a well-equipped laboratory, with a surgeon in constant attendance, at the plant. To impress the importance of care, lectures on safety are given frequently. The company's desire to have the worker united with the officials in all matters of mutual interest is further evidenced in the safety work. Boxes have been put in all over the plant, and employes drop suggestions into them. For the best suggestions a monthly prize of $10 is awarded. The work has met with remarkable success, and last year there were only three minor accidents due to negligence.

The Board of Governors of the Fellowship Club—all workmen—some time ago came to the conclusion that the plant needed a restaurant. They referred the matter to the company, and the Fellowship Restaurant was the result. In the restaurant, which, with its sunshine and openness, gives grateful change to the men who have been in the turmoil of the shops, plain home cooking and inexpensiveness are the rule. The average cost of a meal, according to statistics compiled by the company, is 17 cents. All sorts of vegetables are supplied in generous portions at 3 cents a serving. Another reason why the Commonwealth men are not worrying about the high cost of living is that any meat with all the trimmings can be had in the restaurant for 12 cents a portion.

Since its establishment the restaurant has served 1,200 meals a day. Quick service is given, and even when the noon hour rush is at its greatest the men are seated and served in exactly six minutes. Music, occasionally by the employes' band, goes with all the meals.

Separate from, but adjoining the restaurant, is a lunchroom, where the same type of equipment as is in the main dining room has been installed. Here the man who prefers to carry his own lunch is provided for, and on gas plates he may heat beverages.

In connection with the work of the welfare the Good Fellowship Club issues "every little while" a periodical called The Commonwealther, which chronicles all the happenings of the plant. There aren't any prosy, letter-than-thou editorials in The Commonwealther. But there are stories about the baseball club, the glee club, and intimate personal notes that show how deeply and earnestly the workers have entered into the latest phase of the relations between labor and capital.

While President Wilson was on his trip through the West he inspected the Commonwealth plant and was impressed by the spirit of the men. Later he wrote a letter to President Howard in which he expressed his appreciation. Down in an obscure corner of the latest issue of The Commonwealther there appeared a brief notice to the effect that all employes except officials would get a 10 per cent. increase on the next pay day. Evidently the "make-up man" of the little sheet thought the notice was of such common occurrence that the best it deserved was an inch below the many inches of a story about the changes of the baseball team.

President Howard is now in New York in connection with the tenth annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which will close today at the Waldorf-Astoria. He did not care to talk about the welfare work at his plant yesterday, but expressed himself as well pleased with the results.

ROOSEVELT AND LUSITANIA.

Story of What He Says He Would Have Done to Protect the Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Chicago Herald will print this editorial in its edition tomorrow:

"Here is a Roosevelt story that has come to The Herald, which may or not be true:

"Late in April, after delivering a speech in Washington, Colonel Roosevelt when asked what he would have done after the Lusitania was blown up by the Germans, replied:

"'I would have done nothing after. When the German Embassy advised Americans in an advertisement not to sail I would have advised the Secretary of State to appoint a representative to sail on the Lusitania and would have cabled the Kaiser personally that the Lusitania was under American protection. Then it would not have been blown up.'"

Men's Pay for German Women.

Women replacing men in German breweries are entitled to all the benefits of the wage agreements made between the employers and the workers and must receive the same pay for the same work, according to a decision of the Industrial Court in Frankfort-on-the-Main in the case of a complaint made by a woman brewery employe against a brewery in that city. German newspapers reporting this decision lay considerable stress upon the importance of the woman's victory as a precedent for future cases of a similar nature sure to occur in consequence of the widespread employment of women in industry due to the war.

WASHINGTON ARCH GETS HEROIC GROUP

Marble Statue of the First President to Go On the East Pedestal Today.

FAME AND VALOR FIGURES

West Pedestal to be Occupied by Another Statue of Washington When $8,200 More Is Subscribed.

William Rhinelander Stewart of 31 Nassau Street, Chairman of the Washington Arch Committee, announced yesterday that a heroic figure of George Washington, in the uniform of General in Chief of the Continental Army, would be placed on the easterly pedestal at the base of the arch today. At the back of the pedestal two allegorical figures, Fame and Valor, were placed in position yesterday. Through an accident a small piece was broken off the right-hand top corner, which will have to be replaced after the statue is on the pedestal.

The Washington Arch was constructed to commemorate the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as President, which took place in this city on April 30, 1889, and was completed on May 4, 1895, when it was turned over to Mayor Strong by William R. Stewart, then Treasurer of the committee. The arch was designed by Stanford White, who gave his services without charge.

Two pedestals on the easterly and westerly sides of the base of the arch were left vacant, to be filled later with groups of statuary. The cost of the arch as it now stands was $133,577.75, and was subscribed by private citizens. Under Mr. Stewart's Chairmanship the committee was reorganized to provide for the groups of marble for the vacant pedestals.

The easterly group, which is now to adorn the front of the arch, was executed by Herman A. MacNeil, who was two years at work on his models, and consists of seven pieces of marble. The largest, which is the figure of Washington, was cut from a single block, weighing thirty-four tons when it was quarried and delivered to the yards of Piccirilli Brothers, at 142d Street. The carved figure weighs sixteen tons and is 12 feet 8 inches high.

Said Mr. MacNeil, the sculptor, yesterday:

"The Washington Arch pedestals are about to be occupied by Washington as General and Washington as President. The former is already carved in marble and represents Washington as General in Chief of the Continental Army, alert, and with hands resting on his sword, intently watching the manoeuvres of his army. He is garbed with a cloak thrown over his Continental uniform and cocked hat.

The massive character of the arch and pedestals calls for a vigorous, solid mass in the sculpture. As a transition both in idea and treatment between the portrait statue and the pier behind it, two standing figures in relief are decoratively arranged beyond the Washington and set into the pier of the arch. These figures typify Fame and Valor and are bearing emblems appropriate to their character, as well as supporting the shield, encircled by a wreath, which forms a background to the head of Washington himself."

"The total cost of the two groups of marble figures for the Washington Arch," Mr. Stewart said yesterday, "will be $32,000, of which $23,800 has been subscribed. The second group, typifying Washington as President, will be erected as soon as the balance of $8,200 is obtained."

Jacob H. Schiff is the Treasurer of the Washington Arch Committee and Clarence W. Bowen, Secretary. Among the members are George F. Baker, Eugene Delano, J. Pierpont Morgan, Arthur Curtis James, V. Everit Macy, Isaac N. Seligman, Lispenard Stewart, Frederick W. Whitridge, and Archer M. Huntington.

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Tells Iron and Steel Institute War Orders Alone Have Saved the Industry.

FAVORS ADEQUATE DEFENSE

E. N. Hurley of Federal Trade Board Sees No Danger in Foreign Competition.

The tenth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute came to a close last night with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was attended by more than 700 of the members and their friends. It was the largest gathering ever called out by an annual meeting of the institute, many of the visitors from distant points taking advantage of the opportunity to spend Memorial Day in New York. At the morning session Judge Gary pleaded for an adequate tariff.

The feature of the dinner was the address by Edward N. Hurley, Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, on "Co-operation and Efficiency in Developing Our Foreign Trade." At its conclusion Judge Gary, who presided, brought a great outburst of applause from the diners by stating that if co-operation for foreign trade was as desirable as Mr. Hurley had called it, it was just as desirable in the domestic trade. Judge Gary said that there had never been a Gary dinner which had not been followed by the transmission to the proper authorities at Washington of a truthful account of all that had been done there.

Jacob Lowenstein, engineer with the American Bridge Company, delivered an illustrated lecture on the $35,000,000 connection which will make it possible for passengers to go from Boston to Washington without leaving their cars. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; J. G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, and other leaders in the steel industry, followed with brief remarks in a lighter vein.

A telegram to Judge Gary from Elliott W. Major, Governor of St. Louis, extending a cordial invitation to the institute to hold its October meeting in St. Louis, was accepted. The members will be guests of the Business Men's League of that city. Clarence H. Howard, President of the Commonwealth Steel Company, is President of the league.

At the speaker's table last night there were seated, among others, James A. Burden, J. G. Butler, Jr., James A. Campbell, William H. Childs, W. H. Donner, E. C. Felton, E. H. Gary, James Gayley, J. H. Hoyt, E. N. Hurley, Willis L. King, Samuel Mather, George W. Perkins, William A. Rogers, C. M. Schwab, Powell Stackhouse and John A. Topping. It was said to be the first meeting of the institute ever addressed by an outsider, and Judge Gary characterized the appearance on the platform with steel men of a representative of the Federal Government as an epochal event in the business relationship of American manufacturers.

At the Waldorf-Astoria in the morning Judge Gary spoke on a number of pressing national questions, and it was not till near the end of his remarks that he touched directly on the steel business, the prosperity of which, he said, had never equaled that now being enjoyed.

Judge Gary said that public sentiment, which rules this country, is turning away from the demagogue and the leadership of men who have achieved prominence by attacking successful business. "Business interests, if and when deserving, may expect hereafter to receive due consideration and fair treatment by the public," he said. He followed this with a warning as to what may happen if a proper protective tariff is not enforced:

"From the time the present tariff laws came into force, in October, 1913, until some time after the war was started the effect upon our business was very bad," he said. "It was almost desperate with many. The prices of imported goods dumped into our markets, though not large in volume as to some items, were so low that we were compelled to put our prices down to about cost, and in some instances below. Many were operating at a loss. We were going from bad to worse. Except for the war orders, wages would necessarily have been materially reduced, and even then many employers would have had to suspend. We know by sad experience that unless our tariff laws are changed so as to protect our business and place us on a parity with our foreign competitors, the large majority of producers will suffer, that business will be depressed, that the number of idle mills and cars and men will be increased, and that wages will be lowered. We have seen these conditions before and there is reason to fear that they may be worse than ever unless our tariff laws are improved."

On the matter of adequate preparedness for the United States Judge Gary had this to say:

"It is not certain that there is a universal demand throughout this country for complete military preparation proportioned to its population and wealth; but it is certain that there are large and increasing numbers who are awake to the necessities of prompt, diligent and persistent efforts in this direction; and as the subject is discussed and considered and it is fully comprehended that the only purpose of those who are most emphatic in their insistence that there must be no delay in completing a sufficient military strength on land and sea is to secure peace, there will be little opposition to the measures proposed for the accomplishment of these objects.

"The cost of providing and maintaining a sufficient army and navy will be large, but small in comparison with the cost of war if one should be forced upon us because of a state of unpreparedness. When we read that the money expended for war purposes by a single European belligerent nation amounts to $25,000,000 per day, it is seen that any estimate of the cost of military preparation and maintenance is insignificant in comparison. As a mere matter of economy it is quite probable there would be saved billions of dollars by expending hundreds of thousands for military purposes. Withholding appropriations needed for purposes of preparing and keeping prepared for defense would be a false economy. It would be comparable to a refusal to make the necessary outlay for a good and sufficient lock to the doors of a house containing valuables and located in a burglar-infested district, or one that might be so infested by reason of the fact that protection was insufficient. Besides, if the United States is to assume and maintain the important position among nations that has been thrust upon her, she must be possessed of the same elements of power and strength that others have. She must be prepared to protect her commerce on the seas, which, let us hope, may equal that of any other single country. She must be ready to support other nations in the insistence that the ports of all foreign friendly nations shall remain free and open to all. And even more important to consider, we would be able to exert a powerful influence in aiding, and even compelling, international peace."

The speaker concluded with a brief statement as to conditions in the steel trade:

"The steel industry is good, better than ever before," Judge Gary said. "There have recently been publications to the effect that there is a falling off in new orders, and this may be true to a slight extent, but the daily bookings generally are larger in volume than the total producing capacity, and as the unfinished orders on hand are sufficient to keep the mills busy for the remainder of this calendar year and a large portion of 1917, there is not much, if any, cause for concern on the part of manufacturers for the next twelve months, at least. We could hope that we had been permitted to continue co-operation on a basis that would have influenced greater stability in prices, higher in times of depression, and lower in times of great activity, for it would have been satisfactory and beneficial to both producer and consumer and to their employes; but circumstances over which we had no control brought about a change in this particular. Public sentiment may bring about a restoration of the former and better methods. Who can tell? We know, at least, that conditions in our industry are infinitely better than they were fifteen years ago or more."

Edward N. Hurley, Vice Chairman of the new Federal Trade Commission, delivered the principal address at the annual dinner of the institute, speaking at length on "Co-operation and Efficiency in Developing Our Foreign Trade." He said, in part:

"European iron and steel producers have repeatedly called attention to the fact that their system of co-operation has enabled them to prevent or, at least, tide over periods of business depression and industrial crisis. I believe that not merely in natural resources but in management and organization the American iron and steel industry is in a position to meet the severest competition of its foreign competitors, and in the end to conquer the iron and steel markets of the world.

"Unfortunately, our business men and our Government have been losing valuable time during the last fifteen years in trying to settle our economic and business problems, not by co-operation, not by any scientific method which will bring about results beneficial to our people as a whole, but by resorting to the courts. I know business has been sick, and business has undoubtedly been in a large measure to blame for its illness, but instead of sending for a doctor who could prescribe a remedy that would give practical and permanent relief, the Government sent for lawyers, and you know the result.

"We are talking a great deal these days about mobilizing our industries and co-operating for industrial preparedness. We have been floundering about for many years with no definite plan; in fact, the first step has hardly been taken toward solving our industrial problems and toward attaining the result which, we all know is absolutely necessary. Co-operation requires the interest and good-will of both sides. Business men are anxious to co-operate with our Government. It is now the duty of the Government to lend its active constructive aid, and if the earnest desire of the Federal Trade Commission to do everything in its power to help foster American industries.

"The question of giving to our workmen continuous employment so that they may average longer periods of prosperity can be solved and other plans for their welfare can be worked out through trade associations. As we have grown in manufacturing capacity we have come to realize that our employes are one of the most important parts of a successful establishment. That management is successful which is not only efficient in working out economies in production, but which also has the real interests of its employes at heart and which is anxious to have as many of its employes stockholders as possible, and which also realizes that without the hearty co-operation and enthusiasm of its men the best results cannot be obtained.

"So rapid has been the expansion of American business during the last year that the public are unable to realize the vast advantage it will be to the nation as a whole. This business expansion is placing the United States in the forefront among exporting nations and giving it control of the financing and producing forces of the world which other nations have spent many decades in building up. This prosperity is an advantage not merely to those businesses which are benefiting directly, but to the great masses of the American people who are employed in these industries or who benefit indirectly by everything which increases national prosperity.

"The Federal Trade Commission does not believe that Congress intended by the anti-trust laws to prevent Americans from co-operating in export trade for the purpose of competing effectively with foreigners, where such co-operation does not restrain trade within the United States and where no attempt is made to hinder American competitors from securing their due share of the trade. By its investigation the commission has established the fact that doubt as to the application of the anti-trust laws to export trade now prevents concerted action by American business men in export trade, even among producers of noncompeting goods.

PRESBYTERIANS FAIL TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Assembly, Before Adjourning, Declines to Go on Record on Woman Question.

NEXT MEETING AT DALLAS

Texas City Wins Over St. Louis by Substantial Majority — 98-Year-Old Commissioner Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J., May 26.—The one hundred and eighteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which began its sessions here on May 18, adjourned this evening after voting to meet on May 17, 1917, in Dallas, Texas. The committee appointed to consider invitations from various cities recommended that St. Louis be selected, but for the first time since the opening of the assembly the Commissioners overrode the decision of a committee.

A. C. Biggery of the Presbytery of Dallas won for his side when he told the Commissioners that if they came to Dallas they would make their headquarters in a new hotel large enough to accommodate every member of the assembly and including under its roof an auditorium more than sufficient in size for the meetings of the assembly. The fame of St. Louis for its beer seemed to turn many Commissioners against that place. When the vote was taken it stood 365 for Dallas and 259 for St. Louis.

During the luncheon hour, after the vote had been recorded, some of the Commissioners learned that the "home" which the assembly will have in Dallas is the Hotel Adolphus, which is owned by the estate of Adolphus Busch, the man who did much to make St. Louis nearly as famous as Milwaukee. When this fact was reported to members of the committee on the place of the next assembly, they said that the best solution of the difficulty could be found by the local Dallas committee in having the bar of the hotel closed while the assembly was in session.

The assembly declined today to go on record on the question of woman suffrage. After intermittent efforts which were frustrated by rulings that he was out of order, the Rev. Walter E. Spoonts of Jacksonville, Ill., finally got his suffrage resolution before the assembly. He based it on temperance grounds, urging that "wives and mothers should be given an equal right to assist in the great fight against the liquor traffic." Many Commissioners opposed this action, because they did not think the assembly should vote upon a purely political question, and others were frankly opposed to "votes for women." The motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried by a viva voce vote.

The thirty-six members of the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which, it is intended, shall absorb the present Board of Education and the College Board, were elected today without a contest, the recommendations of the Executive Commission being accepted by the assembly.

A resolution calling upon the Presbyterians of each State to make efforts to obtain Bible reading in the public schools was passed.

The Rev. Dr. David Tully, of Media, Penn., who, though 98 years old, has attended the sessions of the assembly regularly, participating in a number of debates, was the object of resolutions in which the assembly congratulated itself for his presence, and expressed the hope that he would be a member of the 1918 assembly, so that that body might have a centenarian in its deliberations.

The committee to investigate the relations of Union and other theological seminaries to the Church, as well as other important committees, will be appointed by the Moderator within ten days.

ELECT METHODIST EDITORS.

Saratoga Conference Picks Men to Manage Church Publications.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 26.—The progressives in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose program for a complete reorganization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was adopted by the Conference on Thursday, won another victory today in the election of the Rev. David D. Forsyth of New York as General Secretary of the reorganized board. The Rev. Charles M. Boswell, one of the three Corresponding Secretaries in charge of the board, was a candidate against Mr. Forsyth.

The General Conference today also elected President A. W. Harris of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., as Secretary of the Board of Education to succeed Bishop-elect Thomas Nicholson.

Other Secretaries elected today were: Board of Sunday Schools—Edgar Blake, who succeeds himself; Epworth League—Wilbur F. Sheridan, who succeeds himself; Board of Foreign Missions—S. Earl Taylor and Frank Mason North, who succeeded themselves; Board of Conference Claimants—Joseph B. Hingeley, Secretary Emeritus of the General Conference, who succeeded himself; Freedman's Aid Society—Patrick J. Maveety and I. Garland Penn.

The following editors of publications of the church also were elected: Methodist Review—William V. Kelley; Christian Advocate—James R. Joy; Sunday School Publications—Henry H. Meyer; California Advocate—F. M. Larkin; Central Christian Advocate—Claudius B. Spencer; Methodist Advocate Journal—James M. Melear, to succeed the Rev. John M. Manker, who died suddenly while attending the General Conference; Western Christian Advocate—E. C. Wareing; Northwestern Christian Advocate—E. Robb Zaring; Pacific Christian Advocate—Robert H. Hughes; Pittsburgh Christian Advocate—John J. Wallace; Southwestern Christian Advocate—Robert E. Jones; Epworth Herald—L. B. Brummitt; Der Chrisliche Apologete—Albert J. Nast, Hans Herd, and A. J. Bucher.

The General Conference tonight adopted a report presented by Judge Henry Wade Rogers urging the admission of laymen to annual conferences. Rolla V. Watt, an insurance broker of San Francisco, asserted in a supporting speech that there were matters continually arising in the annual conferences which affected benevolences in which the laymen, who contributed the funds, were interested. He asserted, therefore, that they ought to be represented on a parity with the clergymen and have the right to vote.

The adoption of the report by the General Conference puts the matter for final decision up to the annual and lay electarol conferences. If these also favor the proposal, the constitution of the Church will be changed in accordance with the report. The change cannot go into effect before 1920.

FED MR. ENO LIKE A BABY.

Witness in Will Contest Often Saw Valet Cut His Food.

Further testimony to show the mental condition of Amos F. Eno when he willed the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, was given yesterday when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury.

Charles H. Beckett of counsel for the contestants, who include Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. E. Pinchot, and William P. Eno, placed on the stand Miss Emma Yeoward, Mr. Eno's housekeeper, who told of his animosity toward colleges. Mrs. M. H. C. Beste, for many years a close friend of Mr. Eno, testified to changes she noticed in his habits and manners during his last year. On several occasions she saw Edmund Bigaut, Mr. Eno's valet, cut up his food and feed him like a baby. Mrs. Beste declared that she believed Mr. Eno was irrational when she saw him last Summer.

LINCOLN TAKEN ABOARD SHIP

German Spy Sails for England on the Cameronia Today.

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the self-styled German spy, will sail for England today on the Cameronia. Lincoln was turned over to Alfred Ward, Chief Inspector of Scotland Yard, and George Brewer, a London Detective Sergeant, last evening by United States Marshal James M. Power at the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

Lincoln bade good-bye to the jailers, and was put into an automobile with the two detectives and an attaché of the British Consular office. The curtains were drawn, and the machine crossed the Manhattan Bridge at forty miles an hour. At Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue a mounted policeman was almost run down, and at other points pedestrians had close calls.

When the auto reached the pier at West Twenty-fourth Street it was driven up to the gangplank of the Cameronia.

None of the party guarding Lincoln would talk at the jail or permit any one to see the prisoner or talk to him.

MAY NOT TAX GOOD WILL.

Surrogate's Decision May Affect Morgan and Other Large Estates.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that the good will of a corporation is not liable to transfer tax as part of the estate of a decedent member of the concern. The decision is important because it may bear on the estates of J. P. Morgan, James A. Hearn, and other rich men that are still up for adjustment as to tax charges.

The Controller had appealed from the transfer tax appraiser, who had refused to assess the good will of M. C. D. Borden & Sons in appraising the estate of Matthew C. D. Borden.

The Surrogate decided that good will may be transferred by contract and that when the assignment is founded on a valuable consideration it is not within "the purview of the Transfer Tax Law relating to posthumous successions."

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PROFESSORS ASSAIL NEARING DISMISSAL

Academic Freedom Violated by University of Pennsylvania, Committee Finds.

REPORTS ON THREE CASES

"Danger" Seen in Discharge of Fisher of Wesleyan—Complaint by Brewster Not Upheld.

The American Association of University Professors made public yesterday the reports of those of its committees which have been investigating alleged interferences with academic freedom. Three cases were reported on; those of Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor James H. Brewster of the University of Colorado and Professor Willard C. Fisher of Wesleyan University, Connecticut. These three professors were dismissed because, so it was alleged, their opinions on public questions, expressed outside of their universities, were unpalatable to their superiors or to persons having influence with the latter.

The committees find that Professor Nearing's dismissal was an infringement of academic freedom; that Professor Brewster's was not; and that the method of Professor Fisher's involved "dangers to academic freedom."

The only explicit reasons assigned by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for dismissing Mr. Nearing were that "during the entire period of the few (i. e. nine) years in which he was connected with the university, his efforts—though doubtless perfectly sincere—were constantly and continuously misunderstood by the public and by many parents of students," and that his "methods, language and temperament" provoked "continued and widespread criticism alike from parents of students and from the general public, who knew him only by his public utterances."

On the grounds for Nearing's dismissal, the committee finds as follows:

A. That the Board of Trustees, in the only statement which it has, as a body, given in explanation of its action of June 14, 1915, declares explicitly that its decision not to retain Dr. Nearing was made necessary by the criticisms of him, and the antagonistic attitude toward him of persons not members of the board, including persons who knew him only by his public (i. e., his extra-mural) utterances.

B. That much of this outside criticism and, in particular, the most weighty and important part of it—that which came before the board shortly before its June meeting with the official indorsement of the Alumni Committee on the Wharton School and the Directors of the General Society of Alumni, and with the published individual indorsement of one of the board's own members—was unmistakably based upon objections to the character of Dr. Nearing's social and economic teachings, or what the objectors supposed to be his teachings.

These two facts alone would compel your committee to conclude that the action of the Board of Trustees, in relation to Dr. Nearing, constituted an infringement of freedom of teaching in economics in that university.

Professor Brewster alleged that he had been dismissed by the University of Colorado because he had testified about the Colorado strike before the Commission on Industrial Relations. The committee found, however, that he lost his place merely because of a reorganization of the Law School, in which he taught, and that his appointment in the first place was only a temporary one, pending that reorganization.

The case of Professor Fisher was dismissed briefly, because his dismissal took place on Jan. 27, 1913, more than three years ago, and came late and only indirectly before the committee.

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PEACE BOARD QUITS IN GARMENT TRADE

Crisis in Men's Wear Industry Revealed by the Action of Three Moderators.

MAY BE STRIKE OF 70,000

Rabbi Magnes, Dr. Moskowitz, and C. L. Bernheimer Accuse Union of Violating a Contract.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and Charles L. Bernheimer announced yesterday their resignations as members of a Board of Moderators to keep peace in the men's garment industry. Their resignation revealed a crisis which may result in a strike or lockout of 70,000 workers. The resignation of the Council of Conciliation in the women's garment industry, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, occurred a few days before the lockout of the 60,000 workers in that industry, four weeks ago.

The Board of Moderators last year averted a strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America against the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, both sides accepting the mediation by the board.

Dr. Magnes, Dr. Moskowitz, and Mr. Bernheimer quit because, they said, the union refused to abide by the agreement it had signed. It was because the manufacturers refused to arbitrate that Dr. Adler's committee resigned.

About a month ago questions of dispute arose between the workers and several shops, and several hundred workers struck. The moderators went to work to compose their differences and on May 5, through the work of Mr. Bernheimer, the following document was signed for the employers:

When the men who are out on strike in both the inside and outside shops of the members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association are back at work, the association will leave all questions of dispute to the Board of Moderators, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, and agree to abide by their decision.

HERBERT C. ANSORGE, President, American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

This document was signed for the workers:

I beg to inform you that the Board of Directors of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has considered the contents of the above statement in conjunction with your letter of May 5, relative to the returning, by the firm of Light & Schlessinger to their employes in the pants shop, the securities received by that firm from said employes and decided to accept the proposition contained in the above-mentioned statement.

All the members of our organization will be notified accordingly and will return to work Monday morning.

Trusting you will find this satisfactory, I beg to remain,

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, General Secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The Board's Resignation.

Accompanied by copies of the above agreements the Board of Moderators has sent the following notice to both employers and union:

Despite repeated efforts on the part of the moderators to have the above agreement carried out—namely, to have the men who are out on strike back at work, and to have all questions in dispute brought before the moderators after the men are back at their work—the employes of the Kevitz shop had not returned to work on May 23. We therefore addressed a letter an that day to the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to the effect that it was the unanimous opinion of the moderators that the strike in the Kevitz shop shall be called off at once, and that the people shall be sent back to work not later than May 25 at noon, and that the moderators expected a written notification from him (the General Secretary) to that effect to reach them not later than noon on Thursday, May 25, at 356 Second Avenue, New York.

At the present writing—4 P. M., May 25, 1916—there is no resumption of work in the Kevitz shop. We regret to say that inasmuch as the union has failed to return the workers to the Kevitz shop, which, despite the agreement, has been on strike, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have not lived up to this stipulation of the agreement of May 5.

Under these circumstances we feel, to our regret, that our usefulness as moderators representing the public is at an end.

Our services are at the disposal of both sides as heretofore just as soon as there is indication of a sufficient change of heart that will enable us to serve, and to be assured in advance that an agreement entered into will be carried out in good faith, and that the spirit of contentiousness now prevailing will give way to a desire to work together harmoniously.

Yesterday Mr. Ansorge, for his association, sent a letter to the members of the Board of Moderators in which he said:

We deplore exceedingly the conditions that have made necessary the resignation of your honored board, which you explain is due to your inability to induce the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to live up to the agreement which they made with your board.

We realize that your board, realizing the great responsibilities devolving upon it, has left no stone unturned in its efforts to influence the union to fulfill its written promise; we know that while the national officers of the union were in convention at Rochester several weeks ago you repeatedly telephoned to them demanding that they respect their agreement with you, and after they failed to keep their several promises to return to New York in order to enforce your agreement, you even went so far as to send one of your members, Dr. Moskowitz, to Rochester to urge them to do so.

We regret that all of these efforts have been unavailing, and we wish to tender to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for your untiring efforts and personal sacrifices of time which you have unselfishly devoted, simply from a high sense of public duty.

Mr. Ansorge would make no further statement, nor would he discuss the probability of a strike. There now exists between the workers and the manufacturers no agreement of any nature.

GEN. WOOD APPEALS TO BOYS

Commends Military Training Camps to High School Students.

In a talk on preparedness, in favor of schoolboy training camps, before an audience of 500 high school students in Brooklyn yesterday, General Leonard Wood declared that $40,000,000 more is spent in this country in a year for automobile tires than it costs the nation to maintain its army. Even the money spent for chewing gum equals one-half the outlay on the army.

General Wood was introduced by Colonel William V. Hester, who referred to General Wood as a close friend of former President Roosevelt, and at the mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name there was an outburst of applause from the boys.

"There isn't anything in this matter of preparedness," said General Wood, "but plain common sense. Some kinds of peace are worse than some kinds of war, and the man who preaches nonresistance and nonpreparedness is guilty of a breach of faith. We know that righteousness will not protect us from highwaymen and criminals. Aggression is as frequent among nations as it is among men."

"The survival of the fittest holds good among nations as well as it does among men," said General Wood in a final appeal to boys to take advantage of the military training camps.

HOUSE WILL RUSH NAVAL BUDGET BILL

Adopts a Special Rule Insuring a Vote Before National Conventions Meet.

ARMOR PLANT A RIDER

Short Cut Taken to Hasten Action —House to Mark Time While Conventions Are On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The passage of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House before the National Conventions meet was assured today when the lower chamber adopted a special rule providing for immediate consideration of the measure and a final vote upon it not later than next Friday afternoon.

The rule likewise provides that legislation for the establishment of a Government armor plate plant shall be in order as a "rider" upon the Appropriation bill. The Senate already has passed the Armor Plate bill as a separate measure, but early action in the House was improbable because of the crowded condition of the calendars. A short cut by means of a rider on the Annual Supply bill was decided upon today.

The naval budget will be passed a few hours prior to the time when many Republican members will leave for the Chicago Convention. The rule stipulates that all debate on the bill shall end at 2 o'clock next Friday. General debate on the Naval bill will end on Monday afternoon.

It is planned that amendments first shall be offered to the controversial sections of the bill, including that relating to the building program, in order to avoid the possibility of a flood of amendments in the closing hours of the debate.

Although the Republicans tacitly agreed to consider the naval budget under a special rule, most of them voted "present" on its adoption. Many of the minority members desired more time for consideration of the bill, but the Democratic leaders announced their determination to dispose of the naval controversy before legislators begin to leave Washington for the convention.

The vote on the special rule was 158 to 21, with 109 members voting present. Representatives Keating of Colorado and Tavenner of Illinois were the only Democrats voting against the rule. The House will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow to get an early start on the naval budget.

The decision to include the Armor Plate bill as a rider on the supply measure probably will result in the passage of the former. Democrats of the Naval Affairs Committee voted in favor of the Armor Plate bill several weeks ago, following favorable action by the Senate.

Under the terms of the rule adopted all legislative riders in the naval budget will be in order. These include authorization for a projectile plant, an experimental laboratory for the Naval Consulting Board, increases of the naval reserve, the bestowal of additional powers and higher rank on the Chief of Naval Operations, appointment of a commission to investigate navy yard conditions, and the Hensley "peace conference" proposal.

The passage of the naval budget by the House will be the only major legislation attempted before the Chicago and St. Louis conventions. Scores of Republican members plan to leave Washington on next Friday night for Chicago, and a week later the Democrats will start for St. Louis. While the conventions are in progress the House will devote itself to bills on the unanimous consent calendar and to measures upon which no one will demand a roll call. A "gentlemen's agreement" will be reached, according to present plans, under which no member will raise a point of "no quorum" during the two weeks' truce.

The Army Appropriation bill, which will appropriate the money to carry into effect the recently passed Army Reorganization bill, will be reported to the House next week but will not be considered until the conventions are over. The army budget, which is now practically complete, will carry approximately $150,000,000, which is $50,000,000 in excess of the amount carried in the last bill.

Total appropriations of $241,000,000 are carried in the naval budget, this amount being about $91,000,000 in excess of the bill reported for the current fiscal year.

POLICE DRILL BEGINS TODAY

Military Camp for 338 Members Opens at Fort Wadsworth.

The first police training camp will open this morning at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., when 338 members of the department will land from the steamer Patrol and pitch their tents. The detail for the camp will form at Pier A, North River, at 7:30 o'clock. Inspector Henry Cohen will command.

When the camp is established Captain E. B. Martendale, U. S. Coast Artillery, will be the instructor. Police Captains Matthew Robinson, August Kuhne, and William A. Coleman, and eleven Lieutenants will be among the initial contingent of campers.

The camp will be maintained all Summer. Each detail will remain two weeks, and it is estimated that 3,500 members of the department will have had the camp experience when the Summer is over. The men will be thoroughly trained in military tactics and calisthenics. They may not leave the camp except on passes, which will be issued only for good reasons. On Saturdays and Sundays families of policemen may visit the camp. Tomorrow afternoon a dress parade and band concert will be given at 5 o'clock.

SAVE POSTAL SERVICE BILL.

Its Advocates Get It Retransferred to Post Office Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Griffin bill for the retirement with pay of superannuated employes of the postal service, including clerks of the railway mail and the rural and city delivery services, received an impetus toward passage today when the House rescinded its former action referring this bill to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Representative Daniel J. Griffin of New York and other advocates of the bill raised a rumpus in the House when they ascertained that the bill, once referred to the Committee on Post Offices, had been re-referred by unanimous consent to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service at the instance of Representative Cox of Indiana. This move was construed as an attempt to bury the bill and caused a spirited debate.

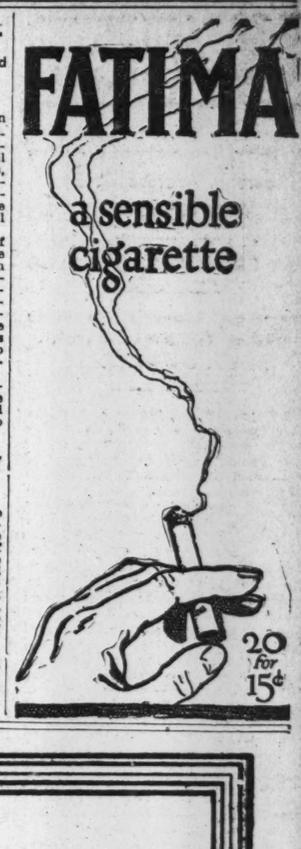
Speaker Clark finally decided to permit the House to vote on revoking the unanimous consent, which was done, and by 176 to 112 the bill was returned to the Post Office Committee.

BRANDEIS VOTE WEDNESDAY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate agreed in executive session this afternoon to vote next Wednesday on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This marks a final decision by the opposition not to filibuster against Mr. Brandeis, in fact there will be hardly any speeches, as even Senators opposing him do not wish to attack a man certain of ultimate confirmation.

From the Committee on the Judiciary will come a favorable report and the views of the minority in opposition, and these papers will be made public along with the final vote. Mr. Brandeis will be confirmed



New Victor Records for June

A song written and sung by Caruso
"My Old Kentucky Home" by Gluck
A catchy ballad by Harry Lauder
and 67 others including

4 magnificent orchestral overtures
2 favorite revival hymns
6 delightful numbers for children
4 really amusing "comics"
10 superb concert songs
2 attractive marimba band selections
7 splendid instrumental trios and solos
4 melodious dance numbers
4 fine band records
20 up-to-the-minute popular songs

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.
Victors and Victrolas $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

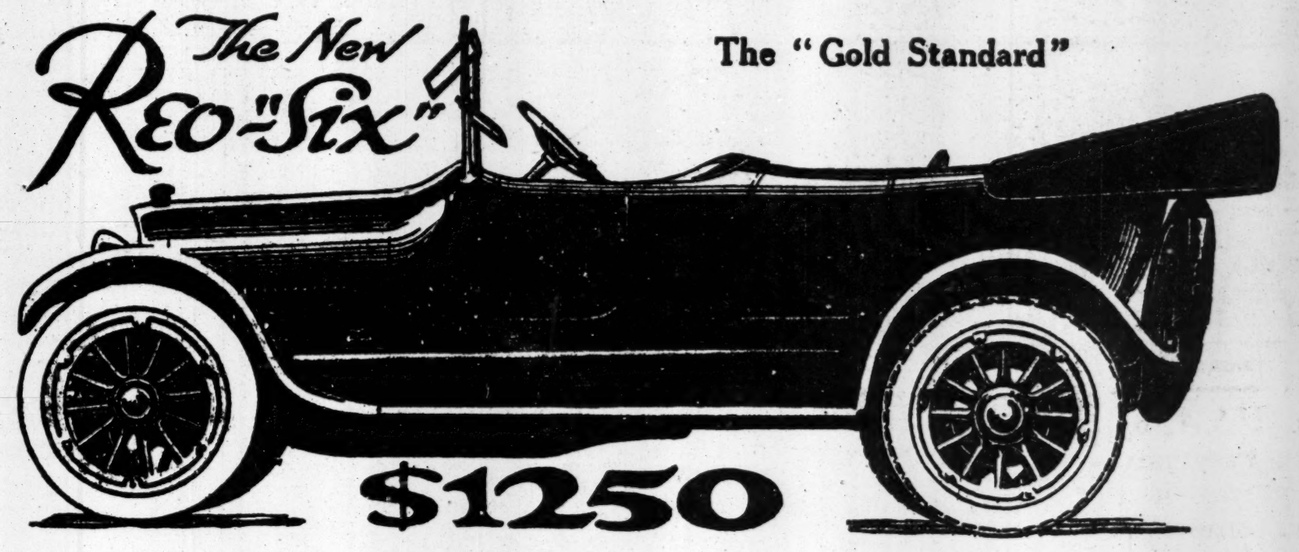
Victrola
The instrument of the world's greatest artists

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Styluss* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." Every Victor, Victrola and Victor Record bear it. You instantly identify the genuine.

The New Reo "Six"

The "Gold Standard"



Do You Realize—
Decoration Day Is Almost Here?

AND YOU HAVEN'T that Reo Six yet?

OF COURSE YOU'LL WANT to go for a good long ride Decoration Day—looks as if the weather will be ideal, and the roads the past week or so have been at their best.

WE THOUGHT FOR YOU—anticipated, as the result of past experience, the tremendous Decoration Day demand. And we got the factory to give us just a little advantage on our quota of the popular Reo Six for this occasion.

THEY'LL BE HERE, we feel certain, and for just this once we can promise immediate delivery of a limited number of Reo Sixes.

OF COURSE THERE WON'T be enough to go round—never has been, of Reos—and those who leave it till the very last minute will surely be disappointed.

BUT THERE ARE THREE DAYS YET and now that you've seen them all; tried them all; heard all that could be said (in truth and otherwise) about them, and have selected a Reo Six for yours, why delay another minute?

THE TOURING SEASON opens Decoration Day—and every day out of doors you get is just one day more added to your life—that at least.

TO GET 100 PER CENT pleasure out of motoring one must have a car that is absolutely dependable—that goes without saying.

ALL OTHER QUALITIES—all "talking points" pale to insignificance beside that great quality "dependability."

NO MATTER HOW "quick on the trigger." No matter how "great" as a racing car; no matter how spectacular a performer on the pavements—these are secondary when on tour.

THEN, THE ONE QUALITY YOU MOST VALUE is dependability, "Not the getaway—but the stay there"—as one Reo enthusiast expressed it.

STAYING QUALITIES—day-in-and-day-out performance with a never-a-break—never-a-quaver in the beautiful rhythm of that wonderful motor.

AND GASOLINE ECONOMY—need we tell you that Reo cars always have used less gasoline than racing cars? You know it.

SO IF YOU HADN'T actually decided on a Reo we'd say this to you:

IF YOU'D ENJOY the coming season's touring to the utmost; if you covet the pleasure of closing each day's drive with a smile of satisfaction; if in a word, you'd know all the joy of motoring, then surely you can't afford to take a chance—a Reo for yours.

AND A REO SIX OF COURSE—if the party and the luggage call for more than a five passenger car.

A SIX IS THE ACME of motoring quality—that has now been proved beyond question. Watch the trend—it is, from all directions, towards Sixes when the need is for a big luxurious touring car.

AND THE NEW REO SIX has earned the title "the Gold Standard of Values in Sixes"—is so recognized throughout motordom.

SERVICE?—WE REO FOLK do not talk so much about "service afterward" as some. Don't need to! Reo service is "built into the car."

BUT IF YOU EVER DO need service on tour—an adjustment or replacement part—you'll appreciate as never before the advantage of owning a Reo.

THERE ARE MORE THAN 1500 Reo distributors located at as many points throughout this country—and every one is a Reo enthusiast. A Reo fanatic almost—for verily, Reo is their religion.

AND YOU'LL FIND you can obtain better service, quicker service, and at less cost than you have ever known.

SO ON ALL COUNTS—unless you are one of the foolish few who seek novelty at the sacrifice of all else—a Reo. And a Reo Six if you'd have the sweetest running, roomiest, sturdiest and most dependable thing on wheels.

BUT; WE WARN YOU the number that can be accommodated with immediate delivery of Reo Sixes is limited.

ONLY THOSE WHO CAN decide at once—today—and place their orders—now—can hope to get a Reo Six and have it for Decoration Day.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 54th Street
Branches:
1380 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
37-39 William Street, Newark, N. J.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY Lansing, Mich.

50,000 FAMILIES GET CHARITY AID HERE

Dr. Riley, Secretary of Brooklyn Bureau, Addresses New York Conference.

MAY ESTABLISH LOAN FUND

Paper by George McAneny on "Zoning for Social Welfare" Read at Evening Session.

The second day's session of the New York Conference of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The afternoon topic of discussion was "Families." The evening papers and discussion were on "Municipal Needs."

Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, speaking at the afternoon session, reported that it requires under present economic conditions from $900 to $1,000 a year to support a family consisting of father, mother, and three children under working age on an acceptible standard of living. Upon that basis, he said, there were 50,000 families who received aid from the half dozen largest charitable institutions in the city during the last year. Dr. Riley's speech was followed by a discussion of the feasibility of establishing loan funds for families in temporary difficulties in order that the standard of well-being may be maintained over periods of uncertain conditions.

Others speakers of the afternoon were Miss Margaret F. Byington of the American Association for Organizing Charity, William Vetter of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Miss Elizabeth Wood of the New York Charity Organization Society.

At the evening session Dr. Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation read a paper on "Zoning for Social Welfare," by George McAneny, Former President of the Board of Aldermen, who recommended the division of the metropolitan area into districts, each with a distinct character of its own, in order that the present conditions of haphazard growth may not destroy both health and property. The whole difficulty, said Mr. McAneny, lies in segregation as it exists at present. "Districting, or zoning, that is by restricting the height of all future buildings," wrote Mr. McAneny, "will remedy all this. The motive of it is to spread buildings out, and to attract people out where there is plenty of sunlight and air and space to play. The old ideal of the city, made up of community groups, each homegeneous and actively expressing its individuality, will at last be realized. It may seem like a Utopian dream, but many are the hard-headed men in the city today who believe that nothing that the city has ever done will contribute so much toward making this dream come true as will the present plan of zoning."

In discussing Mr. McAneny's paper Edward M. Bassett, former member of the Public Service Commission, now a member of the commission to look into the regulating of the height of buildings, said that 450 conferences had been held on the subject of limiting the heights of buildings and that the commission had submitted reports after a study of conditions in every city where the problem was present. "The end of the chapter is approaching," said Mr. Bassett. "In ten days we expect to hand our final report to the Board of Estimate, and if the board gives its approval of our plans and our maps they will become a law of the city and can only be overturned by the courts if they deem that the city has exceeded the constitutional police powers."

The two final sessions of the conference will be held today at the Assembly Hall of the New York Catholic Protectory, Walker Avenue and Unionport Road, the Bronx.

ENGLAND TO REFUSE TO PASS DYESTUFFS

Lord Robert Cecil Says Understanding of Last Year Was Not Lived Up To by Germany.

THINKS WE CAN GET ON

Having Done Without German Dyes for So Long — Shipments Would Help German Exchange Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—Lord Robert Cecil amplified today his recent statement in the House of Commons when he said Great Britain would be obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dyestuffs from Germany be permitted to go through as a relief to the industries of America.

"Our answer to America's request must be 'No,'" he said. "When we agreed over a year ago to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs to pass through from Germany to America it was stipulated by America and Germany that these cargoes were to go in exchange for a cargo of cotton from America to Germany, which had been contracted for before March, 1915. The matter was allowed to run along by Germany and America until finally the American shipments for Germany came over and we permitted them to go through to Germany, presuming they were intended in exchange for the dyestuffs. But it developed later that Germany paid for the cotton cargoes in cash, while not shipping the dyestuffs.

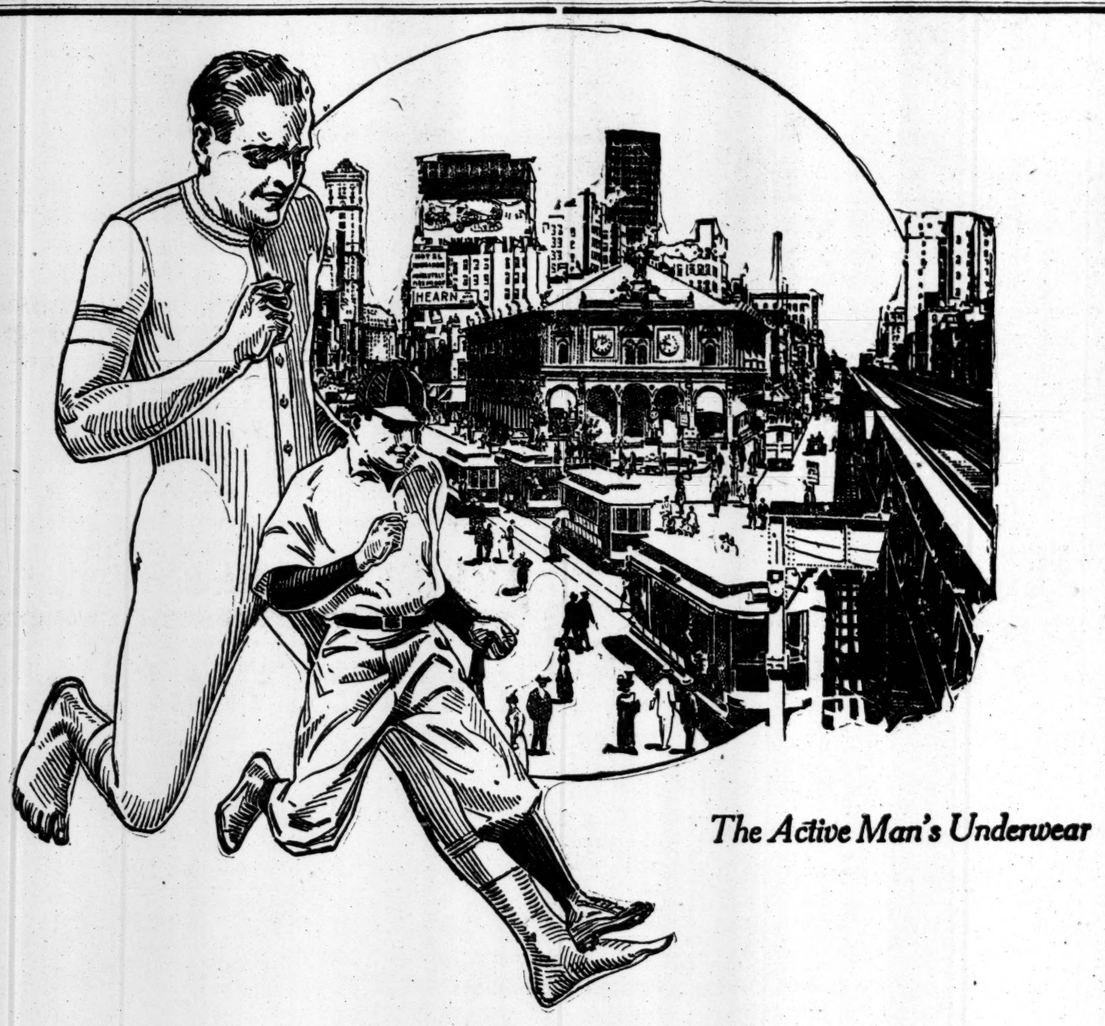
"On April 22, nearly a year later, the American Government asked us if we could not arrange to allow the dyestuff cargoes to go out. We were informed that American industries were suffering from want of dyestuffs, which same argument was used a year ago when we gave permission for the exchange cargoes. Our attitude is that if American industries are able to get along a whole year without German dyestuffs cargoes some way must be found to overcome the difficulty that might be applied now. In other words, we don't feel an urgent necessity to exist that ought to cause us to allow the dyestuffs out at this late day. In any event the conditions under which we allowed the exchange of cargoes was not observed when Germany paid cash for cotton instead of shipping dyestuffs, so it must be admitted that whatever the failure was to carry out the agreement it is no fault of ours.

"It must also be borne in mind that while Germany only expected to get two cargoes of dyestuffs to America a year ago, now, according to figures given the House the other day, she is trying to get $50,000,000 worth to America. It is easy to see what a huge advantage it would be to Germany to reopen any of her markets. Great Britain does not intend to allow her to do it now. We are trying to keep all of Germany's goods out of the world's markets while the war is on, and it is only in rare cases, such as shipments of drugs, where we feel like making exceptions to any market."

LONDON, May 26.—Discussing with The Associated Press today the request of the American Government that Great Britain permit the export of dyestuffs from Germany to the United States, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, pointed out that Great Britain had granted a permit for the exportation of a certain amount of dyestuffs in April, 1915, but that advantage had never been taken of the permit.

In April of this year, the War Trade Minister continued, nothing having been done, Great Britain pointed out to the American Government that it was felt the permit could not be extended further. It was assumed, he said, that since American industries had got along for over a year without dyestuffs they could not still be in need of them.

The most recent request of the American Government, said Lord Robert, was still under consideration. He would not say what the present attitude of Great Britain was, but he referred to his recent statement in the House of Commons, when he agreed with Lord Lonsdale that the object of the German desire to export dyestuffs was to keep up the exchange rate with the United States, and added that unquestionably it was not in the interest of Great Britain to allow that to take place—a consideration which would be borne in mind when a reply was sent to the American request.



The Active Man's Underwear

—*before* Broadway Sizzles

—and the street canyons smoke—when the subway burns and your office work chokes—be ready man—to play the game of "Beat the Heat."

Wear Superior, The Active Man's Underwear.

Wherever you are, whatever you do—play your game in the free-and-easy union suit that has no drawers to slip and slide, no shirt to pull up and bunch around the waist and nary a discomfort Jinx, for

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

—can't gap in the seat
—can't bunch or bind
—gives double wear where wear is hardest.

Hit the trail for a Haberdashery, Clothing or Department store today. Ask them to show you Superior's new Summer comfort feature—the Low-Kut Vee-Nek—the underwear style for sports of all sorts.

Superior's Summer Comfort Union Suit Guide and an 80-inch tape line sent free on request.

The Superior Underwear Co.,
Dept. 13, Piqua, Ohio

Pick Your Kind Today

There's a Superior for every purse, purpose and person—in snug fitting knitted and loose fitting cloth cut.

Whether you are stout, slim, tall or short, you'll find the comfort you want in Superiors.

All styles, all weights, all sizes, $1.00 to $3.50.

In Snug Fitting Knitted

The Superior Locked Crotch, Buttonless Seat opens when you want it open—stays closed when you want it closed—always fits snug and smooth and adjusts itself instantly to every position of your body.

In Loose Fitting Cloth Cut

Eye pleasing, crispy cool patterns—from gauzy feather-weights to shimmering silks—in two seat-types; either the famous buttonless seat, locked crotch or the closed crotch with a single thickness, full covering seat, with one "stay-on-easy-to-reach" button at the waistline.

Just Like Dad's

In snug fitting knitted and loose fitting cloth cut 50c and up, the suit; with the new Summer comfort feature, the Low-Kut Vee-Nek.

Waist buttons on number 7 V at no extra cost.

Only stores which measure up to the Superior Service standard, sell Superior, The Perfect Union Suit. They are stores that consider good service as important as good merchandise. So, for your own satisfaction, trade with the store that features Superior, with the assurance that you will be treated right and fitted right. Because, Superior Stores practice the tape measure method of fitting union suits.

The active man's underwear for comfort and coolness

TOMORROW---

One of the Most Notable Numbers of

The Sunday Times

Ever Issued

Pictures

Besides the famous Rotogravure and Half-Tone Sections, graphically representing recent events the World over, a Special Rotogravure Supplement reproducing the official photograph of

The Opening Session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

The scene shows representative women from all parts of the country gathered in the Seventh Regiment Armory, every face brought out with perfect distinctness.

Articles

Maximilian Harden
(Editor of Die Zukunft)

The famous article "If I Were Wilson," only brief cabled summaries of which have yet appeared outside Germany, now published in full. Into the mouth of the President of the American Republic he puts a crushing indictment of the nations at war, concluding with a glowing vision of peace restored and made permanent. Not a mere diatribe, but a profound, philosophic discussion that will appeal to many as the ablest and wisest the war has yet occasioned.

Arnold Bennett
(One of the Foremost English Writers)

A discussion of the Irish Revolt; a keen analysis, based in part upon information not hitherto made public.

Gottlieb von Jagow
(Germany's Foreign Minister)

Complains in an interview of American injustice to Germany.

James M. Beck
(Formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States)

Discusses the submarine controversy.

And Many Other Articles, Timely, Interesting, Important

Order The Sunday Times TODAY

It Is Always Sold Out Early

CLUB WOMEN TOLD TO SHUN 'FASHIONS'

Two Gowns Enough, New York Dressmaker Says in Talk to the Federation.

PROFESSOR TALKS OF FOOD

Relates How Laboring Man Got Along Well on a Diet of Potatoes and Butter Exclusively.

The convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the first time, was in smooth running order at the business session at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday morning. A newly built sounding board made it possible for speakers to be heard.

One of the biggest affairs yesterday was the Household Economics Conference in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. In addition to the regular program, the women had been promised that they would see a live model "built into" a frock on the stage. Before the hour for that announcement was made from the stage that only delegates and alternates could be admitted to the floor, and that visiting clubwomen would have to go into the balconies.

"Mme. President, won't you see that we have chairs if we have to come up here," women called from the balcony.

"I can't get chairs for my speakers on the platform," called back the Chairman, Miss Helen Louise Johnson, "and I am afraid you will have to wait."

The women stood through the meeting, and in the ballroom proper many sat on the floor.

A leading New York dressmaker draped gauzy fabrics on a model whom, she said, artists called the most beautiful woman in the world.

The dressmaker told the women how not to dress.

"Never follow the fashions," she said. "You cannot do worse than to get the latest horror from Paris. If you are poor, you can dress very well with only two gowns. A poor man could never afford to pay the prices for the gowns made by the fashionable dressmaker. If you follow the fashions you will need many changes and you could not possibly get along without twenty or thirty gowns. You could not get one of those for less than $150 each. I would not make one for less than $250."

Another pretty model came on the stage wearing a gown said to be for a well-known dancer.

"That frock will cost $600," said the gown builder, "and it is beautiful for a dancing frock, but don't try to copy it in cheap materials. If you did it would be awful.

"If you can't afford to pay those ridiculous prices—and I say myself that they are ridiculous—just have two simple gowns. One gown would be a very simple serge, and with that you could have two blouses. One would be very simple and the other a little more elaborate. Then, with that, you could have a black charmeuse gown. With that you could have two waists. One with long sleeves and the other with short sleeves for evening, and you would be dressed well for all occasions."

Mrs. W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mo., also talked to the women about clothes. She said women should wear simpler clothes because of the increased expense and the greater number of changes for the seasons.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simons College, Boston; Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, and Lawrence Veiller of the National Housing Association were a few of the many speakers of the afternoon.

Dr. Graham Lusk, Professor of Physiology of Cornell University, talked on foods. He told of a man who lived 300 days, doing hard labor, by eating only potatoes and butter. The last 96 days the man ate 800 pounds of potatoes and 50 pounds of butter, drinking the water in which the potatoes were boiled, so as to get all the nourishment, and eating parts of the skins, the professor said.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker and Mrs. Samuel Sneath, the First Vice President, presided at the business meeting of the morning in the armory. Following the reports and addresses on Art and Home Economics, Mrs. Pennypacker read her biennial address. Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg reported that the Federation Magazine had gone out of business because of financial difficulties.

There were two receptions in the afternoon—one for each of the candidates for the Presidency—Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles being entertained by the Californians and Mrs. Samuel B. Snead of Ohio by the Ohio women.

There were many luncheons and dinners at hotels. In the evening there were reports by the State Chairmen at a meeting in the armory.

At the Household Economic Conference Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, and Lady Aberdeen were on the platform.

TIMES SQ. GRATINGS GO.

Service Board Orders Removal of Many on Broadway.

The Public Service Commission settled yesterday the much-discussed question as to whether sidewalk gratings should be allowed to remain in Times Square and the more congested parts of Broadway by ordering the elimination of the offending gratings in Broadway between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth Streets and between Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth Streets.

The commission has found it impossible to eliminate sidewalk gratings between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Streets because of the long distance to the nearest ventilating chamber and the inability to pump air over these long stretches effectively. It is planned, however, that where the gratings are necessary between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth Streets and between Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth Streets they will be placed in the roadway so as not to interfere in any way with pedestrian traffic.

In Times Square, just north of Forty-third Street and in the triangle formed by the junction of Seventh Avenue and Broadway, a ventilating chamber will be placed in the roadway. Another ventilating chamber will be placed just south of Forty-fourth Street, at the north end of the square.

Commissioner Hodge, whose report on the subject was adopted, said he was sure that ventilation can be obtained without sidewalk gratings.

Law Institute Elects Officers.

The following officers of the New York Law Institute were elected yesterday: President, E. Henry Lacombe; Vice Presidents, George L. Ingraham, Alton B. Parker, and William H. Harris; Treasurer, Egerton L. Winthrop; Secretary, Alfred E. Hinrichs; Executive Committee, Robert E. Deyo and John G. Milburn; Auditing Committee, Daniel S. Remsen, John E. Parsons, and Allan McCulloh. The members of the Nominating Committee for 1917 are Henry W. Sackett, Lawrence E. Sexton, William E. Curtis, Frederic B. Jennings, and Eugene D. Hawkins.

LOW ROUND TRIP VACATION FARES VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. now in effect to San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Cal., Portland, Ore., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. Effective June 1st to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo.; and effective June 10th to Yellowstone National Park. Wide choice of routes and numerous free side trips. Favorable stop-over privileges, liberal return limits. San Diego Exposition open entire year 1916. Splendidly equipped through trains leave the New Chicago Passenger Terminal at convenient hours daily. The Best of Everything. Let us plan your Summer trip. We will be pleased to submit an attractive itinerary, furnish illustrated booklets, and full information regarding rates, schedules, etc. C. C. Walton, G. A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 1282 Broadway. Tel. Greeley 8080, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

HILL ESCAPES KNIFE; DR. MAYO HOPEFUL

Trouble Due Indirectly to Diseased Teeth—Special Train Brings Surgeon to Railroad Builder.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 26.—Dr. W. J. Mayo, the famous surgeon of Rochester, Minn., was brought by a special railroad train late this afternoon to this city to give counsel in the case of James J. Hill, the railroad builder, who has been ill with an intestinal complaint since May 16.

Dr. James S. Gilfillan, the Hill family physician, said this evening after his consultation with Dr. Mayo that Mr. Hill's condition was not serious and no operation would be necessary. Dr. Gilfillan said that the intestinal trouble had been followed by a slight infection. Dr. Mayo returned to Rochester this evening.

Dr. Mayo was in St. Paul four days ago and examined Mr. Hill. At that time he said that he thought the complaint was an ordinary one and that Mr. Hill would recover very soon. During Mr. Hill's ten days of illness he has suffered much pain, but on different occasions has been up and about his room.

For several years Mr. Hill has had trouble with his teeth, and last year he had a number extracted. The theory is that the poison from the diseased teeth has created the condition in the intestines.

Until today Mr. Hill's family had regarded his illness without much concern, and even today L. W. Hill said that nothing grave had developed in his father's condition.

"The family and Dr. Mayo are great friends," said Mr. Hill, "and we felt we would like to have Dr. Mayo's advice."

L. W. Hill, who is the President of the Great Northern, went personally in a special train to Rochester to summon Dr. Mayo.

CHOATE URGES READINESS.

Wants Every Man and Woman to Join a Defense Organization.

Joseph H. Choate, taking the recent business men's preparedness parade as his text, issued yesterday an appeal in which he asked that all citizens of New York do their part in the work for adequate national defense. He suggested that the best way would be for everybody to join some reliable and trustworthy defense organization. Mr. Choate is himself the Honorary President of the National Security League, of which Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, is the active head.

Mr. Choate said in part:

We are not all conditioned to train for military service, but every man—and every woman, too—may serve the country well by lending aid to preparedness. Some, on account of age, physical feebleness, or other disqualifying consideration, may not be fitted for soldiers, but their patriotism need not, for this reason, be passive.

The simplest and surest way to do this is for every citizen to ally himself or herself with some organization working for preparedness. New associations for this work will undoubtedly be formed among men of particular professions, occupations, industries, and employment, but a thing that seems to me to be of vital importance should be work which, like the composition of Saturday's parade, shall include citizens from all fields of endeavor and which is nonprofessional, nonpartisan, nonsectarian, and unlimited as to occupation.

Mr. Choate said that he had personally derived the greatest possible satisfaction from his connection with the National Security League, and that he hoped to see its membership increase until it amounted to several millions of good American citizens.

LAMAR STARTS FOR ATLANTA

Federal Judge Denies Plea for More Delay in Serving Sentence.

While David Lamar, waited at the Pennsylvania Station for the train that was to take him to Atlanta, Ga., yesterday to serve a two years' sentence in the Federal Prison there his lawyers were making a last attempt before Judge Wolverton in the Federal District Court to stay the execution of his sentence. Through counsel the one-time "Wolf of Wall Street" argued that time should be given him to move for the quashing of an indictment against him in connection with German activities.

He also sought delay to prepare answers to two civil suits, notice of which has been served on him since he surrendered to the United States District Attorney here. Judge Wolverton decided, however, that there was no cause why Lamar should not begin to serve his sentence, and when an afternoon train for the South left the station Lamar was on board.

Jaunty as ever and smiling as in more fortunate days, Lamar left the Tombs. He was handcuffed to Deputy Marshal Russo and another deputy followed bearing his bag. The trio walked to Franklin Street to the Sixth Avenue elevated station. When asked whether he had a last word to say in the newspapers Lamar replied shortly that he had not. He was convicted of impersonating Congressman Palmer of Pennsylvania.

CONGRATULATE QUEEN MARY

Needlework Guild Felicitates Her on Her Birthday.

A cable dispatch, congratulating her on her birthday, was sent to Queen Mary of England yesterday by the United States Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, at the head of which are a number of well-known women of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The dispatch was as follows:

The Board of Patronesses and Officers of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, United States Branch, offer to her Majesty their congratulations and sincere good wishes on this, her birthday, and forward to St. James's Palace 100 cases of hospital necessaries in honor of the day.

This reply was received shortly afterward:

I warmly thank Board of Patronesses and Officers for kind congratulations and generous present. Letter follows.

MARY R.

The United States Branch has its office at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The Honorary President is Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and Miss Theodosia M. Spring-Rice is President.

BOY SHOT CRIMMINS'S DOG.

Court Fines Him, and Now Summer Colony Is Upset.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 26.—Collender's Point, the Summer home of a number of wealthy families, is much aroused over the arrest and conviction yesterday of Palmer Renshaw, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Renshaw, for shooting a German police dog owned by Cyril Crimmins, son of John D. Crimmins of New York. It was on Sunday, May 14, that young Renshaw shot the dog in a hind leg with a rifle because he says it attacked his pet Airedale terrier. A compiaint was lodged with the Darien authorities and young Renshaw was summoned to court and fined $5 and costs by Justice of the Peace Shorer. His father immediately apealed to the Court of Common Pleas and bail was fixed at $100. Mr. Renshaw is engaged in the manufacture of switch engines and other railroad devices.

TEACHER SUES PRINCIPAL.

Alleges That He Used the Word "Liar" In an Argument.

Lottie Schlank, a teacher in Hoboken, said yesterday that she had engaged counsel to sue August I. Dillon, Principal of Public School 3, from which she recently was transferred, for slander.

For several months, it is alleged, there have been differences between the teachers and the Principal of No. 3 in regards to paper napkins, milk bottles, and crumbs scattered about the teacher's room at noon hour recesses.

Miss Schlank said that on one occasion, in the presence of her class, the Principal came to the room and in an argument used the word liar.

Principal Dillon yesterday said: "Cases of insubordination occur in schools. This matter has been put into the hands of my attorneys. Further than that I do not wish to discuss the case."

CHEER WAR POEMS BY MISS MARLOWE

Actress Receives an Ovation at Her Recitations in Aid of Crippled French Soldiers.

HER BENEFIT YIELDS $2,800

Sir Herbert Tree In the Bill—Four Performances Include One for Wounded Irish Soldiers.

Four entertainments for the benefit of as many war charities were given in New York yesterday. In the afternoon, at the Shubert Theatre, Julia Marlowe received an unusual ovation when she appeared at a benefit she had arranged for the crippled French soldiers. Simultaneously at the Candler an entertainment in aid of Irish soldiers wounded in battle was given, while at the Hudson Elinor Foster offered a program of dramatic readings for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund. A concert to raise funds to help rebuild the homes of the inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains in Hungary last night at Carnegie Hall completed the day's offerings.

Miss Marlowe's entertainment was the most successful of the lot, due largely, no doubt, to the fact that after a brief appearance in the same theatre tonight she will not be seen on the American stage again. Her appearance toward the end of the program was the occasion of prolonged applause. E. H. Sothern introduced his wife, who recited four war poems—"Verdun," by Harold Begbee; "Hymn of Love," by Helen Gray Cone; "For All We Have and Are," by Rudyard Kipling, and Rupert Brooke's sonnet, "1914." Miss Marlowe recited "The Star-Spangled Banner" as her closing number, and when she had finished the audience arose and cheered, waved handkerchiefs, or applauded. Miss Marlowe returned to the stage led by Mr. Sothern, who stood holding her by the hand while he thanked the audience and told of the pleasure with which they looked forward to their retirement to private life after tonight.

Miss Marlowe wore a flame-colored gown of crêpe with a drapery of the same material that hung from the left shoulder and gave the efect of a tunic. She was radiantly beautiful and it was some moments after she had finished before the audience finally subsided.

An interesting program had been arranged by Miss Marlowe. Sir Herbert Tree recited Bret Harte's "Jim" and mixed the speeches and voices of Hamlet and Falstaff. Mrs. Langtry appeared in a one-act playlet, entitled "Ashes," in which she has been seen here in vaudeville, and another playlet, "Nocturne," by Anthony P. Wharton, was presented by Haidee Wright and company. Anna Fitziu and Andrea de Segurola sang, and Mr. Sothern and company were seen in the first act of "If Were King."

A good many people bought programs of Mrs. Vernon Castle without realizing her identity, but that was before ushers passed down the aisles announcing that Mrs. Castle would sell programs. Edna Wallace Hopper, Mlle. Samya, Lois Meredith, Vivienne Segal, and Susanne Feindel sold programs unadvertised. Upwards of $2,800 was realized by Miss Marlowe's benefit.

The performance at the Candler, under the auspices of the British War Relief Association, was for the benefit of Irish soldiers wounded in battle, and it raised about $2,000 for the purpose.

The program was made up of songs, recitations, and playlets, many of them given by Irish artists. J. M. Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen," which was first acted here by the Dublin Abbey Players, was given by a cast that included A. G. Andrews, Kathryn Kidder, Louis Anspacher, and Robert Stuart Piggot. "The Lennan Shee," an Irish fairy drama by Norrey's Jephson O'Conor, included in its cast Ashton Tonge, Rupert Harvey, Watson White, Saxon Kling, Sybil Maitland, and Eleanor Hale. Beverly Sitgreaves, Elizabeth Murray, Frank Fogarty, John McCowan, Emily Gordon Alfred Hall Manby, Frank Sheridan, William Cahill, Augustus Barratt, Victor Foster, Evelyn McVay McNamee, and Regina Vicarino were others on the program.

Souvenirs programs that included copies of paintings by Robert Henri and a poem by Theodosia Garrison were sold by Miss Mabelle Adams, Miss Vera Bloom, Miss Dagmer Godowsky, Mrs. P. G. Grant, Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton, Mrs. Robert Henri, Mrs. Paul Herzog, Mrs. Harvey J. O'Higgins, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Miss Lillian Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Pope, Miss Elaine Sterne, and Mrs. P. G. Wodehouse.

The principal number of Elinor Foster's dramatic recital was J. M. Barrie's playlet, "Rosalind." Miss Foster was assisted by Mrs. John W. Nichols, pianiste.

The concert in Carnegie Hall was arranged by Armand Vecsey, musical director of the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. Vecsey conducted an orchestra recruited from the New York Symphony and other organizations. Carl Braun, Miss Mary Zentay, and Mme. Melaine Kurt were the soloists.

'CALIBAN' TO BE CONTINUED.

Community Masque May Be Given All of Next Week.

Another great audience that filled the City College Stadium saw the community masque "Caliban" last night. The demand for seats has been so large that it was decided yesterday by the directors to give two more performances next week, and perhaps more. The performance that was to have been given last Wednesday will take place Monday night, and then there will be extra performances Tuesday and Wednesday nights. If the demand keeps up the masque will be continued throughout the week. A special train will be run from Boston and another from New Jersey points.

After the last performance the players will hold a dance in one of the armories. On this occasion a permanent organization will be formed for the purpose of giving other masques.

Three thousand club women, here for the biennial convention of the National Federation, will see tonight's performance of "Caliban."

WOULD RENT VACANT FORT

As Refuge for the Homeless, Detroit Workers Urge.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—The Federation of Labor adopted a resolution today asking President Wilson to turn over to Detroit families which are unable to find suitable homes because of the lack of houses, the ban on children and the prevailing high rents, the buildings at Fort Wayne at present unoccupied.

The resolution calls on the President for immediate action, "just as though there had been a great fire, a flood or other public calamity."

Fort Wayne, which has been practically deserted for four years, since the troops were sent to the Mexican border, has accommodations for 800 soldiers, in two barracks. In addition to this there is an old prison. The buildings, it is urged, should be made available to the public at reasonable rentals.

It is thought that 1,000 persons could be accommodated at the fort.

E. H. Sothern's Farewell Tonight.

E. H. Sothern will bid farewell to the stage with his performance of "If I Were King" tonight at the Shubert. Julia Marlowe, who quit the stage two years ago and does not plan to act again, will appear and read some verses written especially for the occasion. The receipts of Mr. Sothern's four weeks' farewell engagement have been devoted to various charities, and tonight's will go to the Actors' Fund.

OLMSTED'S PARK PLAN APPROVED

West End Association's Counsel Says His Suggestions In The Times Are Important.

THE MAYOR IN OPPOSITION

Thinks Hearings on Track Relocation in Riverside Should Not Be Reopened.

Frederick Law Olmsted's article in Thursday's TIMES on the plans for placing the New York Central tracks in Riverside Park were hailed last night by Charles L. Craig, counsel for the West End Association, as the best statement on conditions there that had yet been made. Mr. Olmsted, a landscape architect, was of the opinion that modifications of the landscaping problems should be worked out before the contract with the railroad was signed. He also asserted that the tracks in the section from Seventy-second Street to Eighty-third Street should not be covered, as is planned at present.

"Mr. Olmsted's statement is the most important and authoritative declaration yet made in regard to the inevitable consequences of the railroad construction in Riverside Park," Mr. Craig said. "This should dispel for all time the idea that the railroad tracks can be extended eastward into the park without doing irreparable injury. All thought of extending the railroad yards into Riverside Park should be abandoned.

"It is evident that a railroad yard and a great waterfront park cannot exist together. The main-line tracks should be depressed in their present location and the park finished over them to the water's edge."

While refusing to discuss Mr. Olmsted's letter Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he did not favor reopening the hearings on the Riverside Park matter. Dock Commissioner Smith said that few persons in the city would agree with Mr. Olmsted. Borough President Marks, who returned from out of town late last night, said he had not had any opportunity to study Mr. Olmsted's article sufficiently to express an opinion on it. He said, however, that he was in favor of reopening the hearings.

Commissioner Smith was strong in his disapproval of Mr. Olmsted's views.

"If I understand him," he said, "he desires that the entire railroad matter be re-opened and the treatment he thinks best is that the section between Seventy-second and Eighty-third Streets should be left open and the present plan to provide additional park area abandoned.

"The greatest consideration, in my opinion, is to give more park space. Riverside, as it exists today, gives little recreation space, and that the people do not generally understand is that the Port and Terminal Committee has been working on the correct surveys, and that the relocation of the tracks had been planned with the utmost care to provide these recreational features.

"I am satisfied that the Park Department will complete the work properly from the standpoint of landscaping. I do not agree with Mr. Olmsted that in certain sections the present plan would not give a view of the river. I am sure that it provides for ample view of the river. I do not believe any one is in sympathy with the open cut proposal of Mr. Olmstead, certainly no official that I know of would recommend it."

FLOWER GIRLS IN AUTOS.

Suffragists to Sell Bouquets All Over Town Today.

Suffragists will sell flowers all over the city today from 100 automobiles which will start from Union Square at 9 A. M. In preparation for the traveling flower markets the suffragists took a store at 19 East Sixteenth Street and all day yesterday flowers were being unloaded there. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip sent in ten automobile loads of flowers, and other cars came in from suburban estates.

Last night the workers were busy all night making up the flowers into pretty little bouquets and old-fashioned frills to have them fresh for this morning. Men and women, the women, many of them in handsome evening gowns, worked by candlelight, as the temporary market was not adequately lighted. Among the workers were Mr. and Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hone, Mrs. Joel Spingarn, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Zile, and Mrs. John Noel Edge.

GOOD WORK FOR PRINCETON.

Large Increase In Alumni Donors and In Gifts.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26.—An increase of 20 per cent. in the number of Princeton graduates enrolled as subscribers to the Alumni Fund, and an increase of $15,000 in the subscription were reported today by Major Francis G. Landon, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Graduate Council, as a result of the whirlwind campaign.

Last year on June 1 only 4½ per cent. of all the living Princeton alumni were enrolled, while now 24½ per cent. are enrolled and $75,000 was raised as against $60,000 for the corresponding date last year.

The Alumni Fund is meant to make up the deficit between expenses and income. Statistics have shown that it costs the university three times as much to educate a student as he pays for tuition. The Alumni Fund makes up the difference through voluntary contributions from graduates.

Old New York View Brings $2,450.

A rare New York view brought a big price at the sale of engravings and etchings of different estates and owners at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to Max Williams for $2,450. It is an aquatine, proof before all letters, title written in ink and large margin, and is known as the Atlantic Nepture View," or the "Wooded Heights View." It shows New York from the northwest. The date is about 1773-1777. Another rare view, an etching from nature, by St. Memin, 1796, New York City from Long Island, on paper watermarked I. Taylor, went to Robert Fridenberg for $755. The returns for 438 numbers were $7,683.

Shakespearean Pageant In Open Air

A Shakespearean pageant will be held tonight under the auspices of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service in the open air in front of that institution, 318 East Eighty-second Street. Music will be furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, and after the pageant, in which young men and women of varying ages will appear, there will be dancing. Mrs. Rosa Fried Carton, head worker of the settlement, is in charge of the entertainment.

Seventieth Thousand

Eat and Grow Thin

A panacea for the tragedy of fat. People Have Been fat and Are fat, but there is no need of Still Being fat when you have learned of this new way of growing thin.

$1.00 net At Any Bookstore

(Postage extra)

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue New York

NAVAL OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Lieut. Richards of Destroyer Fanning Seizes Live Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 26.—Harry D. Christian, night watchman at the plant here of the Long Island Lighting Company, protested to no avail at 1 o'clock this morning, when a young man demanded admission to the plant, saying he was a Government Inspector. He shoved Christian aside, exclaiming:

"How dare you interfere with a Government officer?"

Then he stepped quickly to a switchboard and seized two plugs through which 2,600 volts of electricity were passing. There were flashes of flame from his hands, his body stiffened and Christian, horrified, shut off the power. The body of the young man fell to the floor. He was dead.

Papers in the dead man's pockets showed he was Lieutenant Clarence Alvin Richards, in command of the United States Torpedo Destroyer Fanning, one of the fleet which had been maneuvring in Gardiner's Bay recently.

Tonight the cause of the young officer's suicide, for suicide Christian is certain it was, is as much a matter for speculation as it proved to be this morning when other officers learned of Richards's death.

Richards was 30 years old. He had seemed in the best of spirits last night, according to brother officers. A possible motive for the suicide was suggested by a letter in Richards's pocket telling him his mother was to undergo a major operation and it is possible the young man was overcome by worry. Friends do not credit this, however.

Lieutenant L. C. Jennings, in command of the shore station at Gardiner's Bay, took charge of Richards's body and reported his death to the naval authorities in Washington.

TO PROSECUTE ENGRAVERS.

District Attorney Says Board Violated Promise to Dissolve.

Following a conference with a representative of the New York Trade Press Association, District Attorney Swann decided yesterday that the Photo Engravers Board of Trade had failed to live up to its agreement to abandon a combination in restraint of trade. Last week the board, threatened with prosecution, submitted a letter to the District Attorney, which said the combination would be dissolved. Relying upon this assurance, the District Attorney suspended the Grand Jury investigation, which he was about to begin.

Milton Weil, representing the New York Trade Press Association, went to the District Attorney yesterday with evidence and the prosecutor declared he would proceed at once with a Grand Jury inquiry.

"After seeing Mr. Weil," said the District Attorney, "I was convinced that the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade had played false. For their combination they have substituted a gentlemen's agreement to carry on the new scale, believing that they have thereby avoided prosecution. But they are mistaken. Their present arrangement is similar to Gary dinner proceedings."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 45 ST. Evs. at 8:15. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15. SIR HERBERT TREE'S Production of Merry Wives of Windsor. For a limited number of performances with HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING and TREE as Falstaff. Special Matinee Next Tuesday. Also Wed.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, Spec'l THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, AT 4 P. M. Aucton Sale of Seats for Premiere 10th Anniversary Production ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15. LAST 11 TIMES. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL Extra Matinee Decoration Day

CIVILIZATION

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. Extra Mat. Next Tues. (Decoraton Day) Mitzi in "POM-POM"

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mrs. Fiske Matinee TODAY & Tuesday 2:20. In a delliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch. ERSTWHILE SUSAN. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE. "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY and TUESDAY 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & TUESDAY 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY & Tuesday at 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15. THE LIMIT OF LAUGHTER! ASK ANYBODY WHO'S BEEN IT. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED. A Motion Picture Lesson to America. How 8,000,000 civilians were turned into an efficient fighting force in 15 months. Authorized by English War Cabinet. LYCEUM W. 45 St. NEXT MON. NIGHT at 8:15. Seats Now, 25-50-75c-$1.

GLOBE BROADWAY & 46TH STREET. Continuous daily from 2. BILLIE in GLORIA'S ROMANCE. BURKE A Motion Picture Novel by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes.

CIVILIZATION

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th St. & 3d Ave. Sketch "49," "O'Schamisse," many others. Prices 25c to $1.50. Matinee Today and Sunday.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE IRISH RELIEF FUND

! Monster Irish Benefit !

For the Families of the Victims of the Late Irish Rising.

Victor Herbert and His Orchestra. MME. GADSKI OTTO GORITZ and the Glee Club of the FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK. Carnegie Hall—Tonight. Tickets—50c to $1.50

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., at 8 P. M. Last Matinee Today at 2. Matinee: Benefit for the British Red Cross. Tonight: Benefit Actors' Fund of America. SOTHERN in the great play "IF I WERE KING" with Alexandra Carlisle & Geo. Wilson. Miss Julia Marlowe will appear tonight.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. at 2:20. A New Operetta MOLLY O'

STANDARD Broadway & 90th St. Continuous 1:30 to 11 P. M. PRICES—MATS. 25c. EVGS. 25c & 50c. WHERE ARE MY CHILDREN?

TONIGHT AT THE STADIUM AT 8:15. ALSO MONDAY NIGHT AT 8:15. CALIBAN By PERCY MACKAYE. SHAKESPEARE COMMUNITY MASQUE. NOTE: Seats originally purchased for performance No. 2," NEXT MONDAY. Seats 25c. to $2. Six seat boxes, $25. (Special box seats, $3 each.) REGULAR PRICES at McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S And Principal Hotels and Department Stores.

8 ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. BROADWAY & 51ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. WM. S. HART in "The Primal Lure" & A NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY. SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. TODAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way 20th TIME TONIGHT. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. TREASURE ISLAND. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30. Circle 1368. DON'T MISS THE SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT. Cast includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Tim Murphy, H. Cooper Cliffe, W. J. Ferguson, Darid Glassford, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, Frank Sylvester, Leonard Willey.

Pain's Fireworks. TONIGHT NAVAL AND MILITARY SHOW. SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY. BLOWING UP OF BATTLESHIP AND OTHER GREAT NOVELTIES.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. TODAY—ALICE BRADY in "TANGLED FATE." Coming Monday—Charlie Chaplin in "Police." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Day at 2:15. GLIDING O'MEARAS & Orchestra. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. EVA SHIRLEY, RIGGS & RYAN, "THE RIGHT MAN." OTHERS.

Hippodrome. Starting Next Monday, Farewell Week. Mat. Every Day. HIP HIP HOORAY. SOUSA & 100 Sensational Ice Ballet Wonders

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SANDBOX, 57 & 58 Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Seats 50c-$1. "The Sea-Gull" by Tchekov. Extra Mats. Tues. May 30, and Wed., May 31. Last Time May 31.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. NORMA TALMADGE in a Triangle Picture, "GOING STRAIGHT," and Exclusive Showing CHARLIE CHAPLIN Comedy, "POLICE."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 50 in "Sumurun." Willard Mack & Co., Morton & Moore, Marion Weeks. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7392. TWICE DAILY (INCL. SUNDAY) 2 & 8 SHARP. LAST 4 TIMES. RAMONA

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. LEW KELLY in Hello New York

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opp. W. 130 St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing Opens Today.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat Today. LOUISE DRESSER, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, others and MARIE NORDSTROM. Brighton Beach

Strand B'way & 47 St. NOON to 11:30 P.M. MAE MURRAY, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" Next week, BLANCHE SWEET in "The Thousand Dollar Husband."

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Hotel Webster. 40 West 45th Street. Near 5th Avenue. 1 Suite—Parlor, Bedroom, Bath. 1 Suite—Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bath. 1 Suite—Parlor, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Baths. Suitable for Permanent Occupancy. Unusually attractive accommodations for transient guests. PAUL L. PINKERTON, Proprietor

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916.

PURELY PARTISAN.

While the recommendations of the minority members of the House Naval Committee in regard to measures that should be adopted to upbuild our sea defenses are, as we said yesterday, generally reasonable enough, the object of their report is so clearly political that it can have little influence on the public mind. The Republican Party has no recent record of naval management that it can fairly brag about. What is more, the Republican minority in the present Congress, with a few notable individual exceptions, has not done much to advance preparedness or any other important matter. It is not to be forgotten that of the Republican members of the Committee on Naval Affairs who sign this eloquent report in favor of a stronger navy than the Democratic majority has provided for, Messrs. BUTLER of Pennsylvania, BRITTEN of Illinois, ROBERTS of Massachusetts, and MUDD of Maryland voted against tabling the McLemore resolution in the memorable session of March 7. They are violently in favor now of a strong navy to protect the honor of the nation, but in that political crisis they were thinking less of national honor than of a possible opportunity to block the President's efforts to solve a grave international complication in accordance with the settled principles of international law. The minority report is well worded and reads well. Its authors are not burdened with legislative responsibility. They have no idea that their suggestions will be accepted. It is their own fault if the people choose to believe that if they had hoped their recommendations would be heeded they would not have made them.

Amendments to the Naval bill are most desirable, but we must look to the majority in both houses of Congress to make them, not to the minority. After all, both the Naval bill and the Military bill, even as they stand are vastly better than any preparedness measures the Republican Party has framed. They have serious defects, but present partisan criticism of those defects is not convincing enough to make votes. The minority report is a purely partisan document for Republican consumption.

ANOTHER SHIPPING BILL.

Something more than a hundred years ago there was enacted a bill for encouragement of American shipping by discrimination against foreign shipping. It was one of the earliest acts of the new nation. Senator GALLINGER now proposes another measure of the same sort. The tonnage tax for foreign ships is to be double that collected from American. And the duty on imports in foreign ships is to be 10 per cent. above that on imports in American ships. Any stick to beat a dog with.

Yet the opposition bill is worse than the Administration's. That is new, at least. Senator GALLINGER's bill must fail now for the reason which caused the failure a century ago—unless human nature has changed in the meantime. Foreign Governments will not take such treatment lying down any more now than then. We have had modern illustrations that commerce is not promoted with a club. There are over a score of commercial treaties which would have to be revised before such a bill could be put into effect. Foreign countries would retaliate against us as certainly as they did against France in 1873. France reconsidered, as it is sure that we should. We are more vulnerable than France, for our enormous export trade exposes us to countervailing duties.

For domestic reasons discriminatory duties are objectionable. Cargoes are of different values, and voyages are of varying lengths. Discriminating duties therefore penalize commerce inequitably. On some cargoes the discrimination might be in excess of the freight, but less than the freight on another cargo of the same tonnage from the same port. One cargo might come from a few hundred miles distant, and another thousands of miles. The discrimination would be the same. There could be no discrimination on that large part of our imports which are on the free list, a full half more or less, according to the tariffs at various times, and with a tendency to increase.

At the present time the Government is in trouble over the 5 per cent. discount from the customs on goods imported in American bottoms. There is pending a batch of protests from many nations, and the Treasury is embarrassed by the demand for the return of duties collected under constructions of the law which the courts have not approved. This second bill illustrates what hard work Congress is making of what might be a simple business. Why not repeal the laws which make it impossible to earn a profit in American ships?

TO DISCIPLINE MILITIAMEN.

The court-martial ordered in the case of the 116 Texas militiamen who disobeyed the President's call to duty is the first really serious action taken by the Federal Government to enforce the authority over the State troops bestowed upon it by the Dick law of 1903 and the amendments of 1908. National Guard discipline in many States has been lax, in spite of the large annual cost to the War Department of equipment and training. The Dick law will be a dead letter when the new military bill, under which the National Guardsmen will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to both the Governor of the State and the President of the United States, is signed, but the offense of these militiamen can be punished under the older law. It should be punished. National Guardsmen throughout the country, who are proud of their organization and believe that its federalization is justified, will hope that the punishment will be as severe as the offense deserves.

The summoning of the National Guard of three border States to help guard the frontier has not resulted in relieving the burdens of General FUNSTON to any great extent, but it has served to show how heavy is the burden which the Hay provision for the federalization of the Guard will place upon the States and the nation. To make the organized militia conform to the regular army requirements of organization and discipline will require long and tedious work. The Texas court-martial is a good beginning in the enforcement of discipline. The rejection of the physically unfit members of the militia who responded to the call is another important step toward the needed reform of the Guard. The War Department must be cruel only to be kind.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President." This language of the Constitution should be pondered by every delegate to the Democratic and the Republican national convention. It should be impressed on his mind that no man is fit to be Vice President who is not fit to be President. Of the resignation of a President there is not likely ever to be an instance, but that the founders of the Government could not foresee. Three Presidents have been assassinated, two have died in office of natural causes, the first HARRISON after a month in office. The contingency of mortality, of incapacitating disease, must be reckoned with.

The Vice Presidency, illustrated by some famous names, has come to be considered as a sort of reward of mediocrity. Public men of no great distinction have sometimes contemptuously referred to it as a place too inferior for their eminence. If the post is largely otiose, if its holder is somewhat in the unpleasant situation of a memento mori or an heir-apparent, if a sort of penumbra spreads around its occupant, it is his fault or that of a popular misconception of the facts. It is often proposed to give the Vice President more to do, to bring him forward more, to add to his dignity and his importance. No external and artificial means, no new activity, is needed. The power or want of power of the office is what it was. The man makes it great or small, according to his own intellectual dimensions. JOHN ADAMS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN C. CALHOUN were themselves. They were forces and powers not to be shrunk into powerlessness or obscurity because their place was not perpetually in the public eye. It is not additional duties that Vice Presidents require for their satisfaction or magnification. For that office are needed men of strength, of personal distinction and dignity, men worthy to be President.

The happy-go-lucky tradition and habit of American politics in the matter of Vice Presidents should be given up. It may bring us to disaster any time. The task of selecting a candidate for Vice President seems so trivial to conventions that often delegates think the getting of a train home more momentous. Sometimes it is done in haste. Sometimes it is the fruit of arrangement by which votes for the candidate for President pay their gratitude. Sometimes its purpose is to "recognize" or carry a doubtful State. Sometimes it is founded on those mysterious reasons of political geography which seem so strong to the minds, curiously childlike in some regards, for all their shrewdness, of the professional politicians. This man has a lot of money. Just the man to name for Vice President. Give it to that man as a consolation prize for the loss of the higher nomination, which he never had any expectation or dream of a shadow of getting. So-and-So is "strong" with such and such an "element." Name him for Vice President. Whatever of dicker, of small politics, of unreasonable reason, sometimes apparently of desperation at finding a worthier candidate, enters into the choice of a nominee for Vice President, that choice has too often been treated as of little moment. Most of the thought and passion of the convention is spent, if there be a sharp, doubtful contest in the convention, on the "head of the ticket." For Vice President almost anybody will do, sometimes a nobody does.

The Democrats know whom they will name for President. They should concentrate their convention energies, aside from the making of a hearty, clear American and preparedness platform, on naming for Vice President a statesman, a contemporary figure, if they can find him, deserving to be ranked among Democrats like ALLEN G. THURMAN and JOHN G. CARLISLE. Mr. THURMAN, by the way, was not too lofty to take the nomination for Vice President in 1888. The Republicans, in their feverish uncertainty as to their man of men for President, should not forget to find a public man of the first eminence to be Vice President. Two Presidents, an actual and a potential, are to be chosen. Any man who thinks he is too great to be Vice President is either a megalomaniac or knows little of the history of the United States.

Supreme issues of national patriotism and safety are before the country. The next Administration may be called to exercise a beneficent, or even a dominant, influence in bringing peace to half the world at war. Mighty problems of economic, industrial, financial, commercial, political readjustment and reconstruction will come to Europe; and their repercussion and reaction will be felt mightily here. A man's work, work for the noblest intelligence, the most adroit tact, diplomacy, and delicacy, constructive work, will come to the next President. The United States can afford to take no chances. Elect two Presidents, a President and a Vice President notably equal to take up that work, if Fate should so ordain.

REVIVE THE PROTOCOL.

The strike and lockout in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry is now in its fourth week. The union has from the beginning maintained its willingness to submit to a peaceful settlement of the dispute. But the manufacturers have stubbornly persisted in declining all offers of mediation or arbitration. "We do not believe in outside bodies interfering in our affairs." That is the reason which President E. J. WILE of the Manufacturers' Association gives for rejecting the good offices of the Mayor, of Mr. SCHIFF, and of various civic organizations. But Mr. WILE is wrong, he is woefully mistaken, in supposing that the trouble in the women's garment industry is exclusively the affair of the manufacturers. Has the Mayor, on whom rests the duty to preserve law and order, no interest in promoting peace in an industry which employs more than 60,000 workers? Have the consumers of this city, the men and women who buy the products of the manufacturers, no interest in the way they conduct their shops? Has the public at large no interest in preventing a wasteful industrial war which is bound to injure employers almost as much as it injures workers?

The present attitude of the manufacturers is all the more unfortunate because it deals a blow to the whole system of peaceful and enlightened bargaining that has been carefully worked out in the clothing industry. The protocol adopted in 1910, which for five years insured peace in the cloak and suit trade by providing for the judicial settlement of all grievances, came to naught last year. Now the employers have come out frankly against the principle of the protocol. There is still time, before the busy Summer season arrives, for the manufacturers to make peace with their workmen. The old protocol should be revived and rewritten along lines that will be acceptable to both sides. The union asks for recognition and the "preferential shop," the employers for the right and the freedom to run their shops efficiently. The two things are not inconsistent, they can be reconciled, as shown in the improved and successful protocol recently adopted in the dress and waist trade. If the manufacturers remain obstinate, if they refuse to listen to suggestions of peace, if they continue to heed rash and unenlightened leaders and to reject disinterested offers of aid, they will deserve the public reproach and condemnation which such a course is sure to bring upon them.

THE POST OFFICE LOBBY.

Heterodoxy, it is well understood, is the other fellow's doxy. Likewise it is equally understood that every man thinks it right for him to influence legislation, but wrong for other men. The question now arises regarding the class to which the Post Office lobby belongs. Its operations were a retort to the railway lobby's activity against the railway mail pay proposal of the Post Office. It is not alleged that the railways bribed anybody, or did or concealed anything blameworthy in any other way than by opposing the department's plans, by publicity and argument. The Post Office must have thought the railways were making progress, for it "ordered" Postmasters to inspire communications to Congressmen in support of the department's legislation. Ready-made arguments are supplied for these popular petitions. Congressmen are told that if the Post Office is compelled to pay the railways more, there must be a curtailment of popular Post Office facilities. Is that a good or a bad lobby?

It is to be remarked that the Post Office has means of access to Congress which are not available to the railways. It is the department's duty to make official reports. Prestige and authority attach to them in a degree which puts the railways on the defensive in the beginning. Prejudice instead of prestige attaches to the railways' resistance to the department's proposals. They did not dare to open a lobby at Washington. They had no alternative but to go direct to the people, or to allow the case against them to go by default. The success of the railways' popular campaign has been remarkable. "Greater New York," the organ of the Merchants' Association, contains this week three pages of expressions of opinion by representative commercial organizations throughout the United States. The mere list of mercantile organizations supporting the railways' request for fair play is too long to reproduce. No doubt these expressions contrary to the department's desires are based on the railways' appeal, but they could not be had by "order." One may be quoted in part, that of the Pittsburgh Commercial Club:

> Resolved, That the plan of space payment for mail carriage proposed by the Bourne and Moon bills is excessively discriminatory in favor of the United States Government, in that it makes for mail-freight carried on passenger trains a rate of only about one-third to one-half the rate paid for high-grade freight carried on freight trains, which conditions will promote the diversion to the mails of large quantities of high-grade merchandise, on all of which the railways will suffer a loss of one-half to two-thirds of their present freight revenues.

That is the dollars and cents of it, in part, but is by no means the whole argument. The Government proposes this jug-handled arrangement without consulting the railways, and proposes to enact fine and imprisonment if the railways decline it. The Government makes itself judge in its own case, in avoidance of the methods which it establishes for all others. The Government proposes to buy space in railway cars, and then fill it with greater weights than could be carried under the present arrangement for the same money. Thus it proposes to make a profit by the loss of the railways. If this fails, the threat is that other facilities will be reduced by the increased sums paid to the railways.

This puts the issue before Congress and the people. Which is the better lobby? Which is the better case? Do the people want service they do not pay for, but which is requisitioned by forms of law in times of peace? Would the people prefer that their facilities should be reduced for that reason, or that fair payment should be made and money enough appropriated to pay the cost? How much of the presumption in the Post Office's favor has been lost by a propaganda which wealthy malefactors would not be heard to defend?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Authorized a Negro Regiment.

As statements of fact, the reasons given by Governor WHITMAN for authorizing the addition to the New York National Guard of a negro regiment will be generally accepted as sound. The black man with the usual qualifications, physical and mental, has the same right as any other citizen to serve the State as a member of its militia, and that he considers it a privilege to do so is as much of a credit to him as is the glad performance of an obvious public duty by anybody else. And about the negro's courage, and his military efficiency, when adequately trained and competently led, there can be no question, as both qualities have been often demonstrated.

The Governor went a little far, perhaps—further, indeed, than he could have safely gone if he had been describing white troops—when he said that "history shows that our negro soldiers have always rendered distinguished service to the country." Even that, however, is sufficiently near the truth to pass for it. But after all this has been admitted, there are other statements of fact that weigh against—which is not to say outweigh—those made by the Governor.

In the first place, it is something distinctly and essentially wrong, as regards service in the National Guard, to divide into separate groups, by race, religion, or social standing, American citizens who, for this particular purpose at least, are supposed and officially declared to be on perfect equality. It is just this dividing, in one form or another, that causes or constitutes the Guard's most serious failure to be what it should. But that objection to a negro regiment must be ignored if there is to be one at all, and the question whether there should be must be determined on other grounds.

The proposed regiment, according to the announcements, is to be "exclusively" negro, and that must mean that its officers as well as its privates are to be negroes—an experiment likely to excite some apprehension. Account must be taken, too, of the probability that coercive measures used by such a regiment at times of internal disorder—during strikes, for instance—would be more hotly resented and resisted than like actions on the part of white soldiers, and thus the disorders would be aggravated.

A Problem for the Engineers.

Our warm weather can hardly be said to have begun, for our often more than tropical Summer is still before us, but already the temperature has risen sufficiently to disclose a decidedly serious fault in one of the street surfacings provided by our municipal rulers.

The wooden pavement laid down on Amsterdam Avenue, in Columbus Circle, and in some other parts of the city, has many good qualities, including those of comparative noiselessness, a better foothold for horses than several other pavements, and a reasonable return in durability for its cost. But the tar that is poured between its joints has a most evil habit of not remaining where it belongs—of coming up to the top and spreading itself in a sticky and unsightly layer, through which pedestrians have to paddle and slip, to the ruination of their shoes and tempers.

People who ought to know about such things soothingly say in answer to complaints about this nuisance that it will be of brief duration and will only occur in the first Summer after a pavement of this kind is laid down. That, however, is a plea in mitigation rather than of justification, and it cannot really be beyond the justly celebrated resources of science as known to engineers so to treat and modify that too aspiring tar as to prevent it from making itself obnoxious even for a single season.

A like inclination on the part of the asphalt pavements has been pretty successfully conquered, and a similar triumph over the perversity of inanimate matter is presumably in store for him who with intelligence, good will and determination attacks this seemingly much simpler problem.

A Problem Full of Difficulty.

Evidently the WAITE trial is little more than the presentation to the jurors of a problem in psychiatry and sociology combined. There are no differences of opinion or contention between defense and prosecution as to what the man did or why he did it. The only question at issue is as to the state of his mind now and at the time when he killed his parents-by-marriage.

The jurors, as is usual in such cases, will be confused rather than helped by the expert testimony submitted to them, for they are told on about equal authority that WAITE is both insane and sane. Normal he evidently is not—a fact demonstrated less by what he did, perhaps, than by the way in which he told his amazing story on the stand. But, as evidently, he is not mad in any of the ordinary senses of that term, for now, as always in the past, he is in complete possession of what would be called "all his faculties," and throughout his life he has been able to escape exciting more than occasional suspicion as to his honesty. Habitual liar and thief as he is known to have been, yet he did not lack pleasing qualities and has had no difficulty in making himself liked by both men and women. His taste for and ability in athletic games are peculiarities not to be expected in a madman.

A notable characteristic of WAITE is that, in spite of his strength and intelligence, he has rarely if ever earned honest money by honest work. There be those who would ascribe that, not to viciousness and laziness, but to actual incapacity for that form of exertion—the same excuse or explanation that they make for most tramps and many criminals. Their theory can be supported with arguments of some plausibility, but its acceptance is still so far from general that it has no place in the statute books.

As a matter of fact, of course, insanity is not a fixed and definite condition. It is of many kinds and almost infinitely numerous gradations, and, most confusing thing of all, the same man may be a raving maniac or driveling idiot as regards one or more subjects, and as sane as anybody else on all others. Indeed, every one of us is regarded as a bit "queer," which is only a euphemism for mad, in at least a single point by all neighbors. And we all are!

The Silence of Mr. Hughes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No service that a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States might render to his country if he were transferred to the Presidency could compensate for the mischief he would make in shattering our tradition that Justices of the Supreme Bench have taken self-denying vows and put political ambition behind them.

As if this fact were not an all-sufficient reason why Mr. Justice Hughes should not for one moment be thought of for the Republican nomination, he is gratuitously offering another, only less cogent. He is holding his tongue, not after the manner of the statesman, who speaks or is silent as great public interests may require, but he is asking the Republican Party and the American people to buy a pig in a poke. The pretense that he is not a candidate deceives no one. Least of all should it deceive Mr. Hughes, who presumably does not need to be reminded that what the State permits it commands, and that this maxim applies to men in stations of responsibility. Between loquacity and dumbness lie all the possibilities of golden and righteous speech. There are occasions when the public man has no more moral right to hold his tongue than the United States had to keep silent when Belgium was invaded.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.
New York, May 24, 1916.

Manhattan Indicted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no wonder that the population of Manhattan Island diminished by over 100,000 between the two last censuses. When one considers the dirt, the disorder, the crowded subways, the unnecessary noise, the rudeness, the general disregard of others' convenience, and the dialect which has crept so far from its original source on the Bowery, it is easy to see that people who wish to live in comfort and quiet, and to have their children hear only good English, move to the suburbs. It is up to the Manhattanites to make this borough an enjoyable place of abode, or its population will fall off still further.

WISHMARG.
New York, May 15, 1916.

THE DESTROYER.

To reap his harvest,
Death has set them at each other.
Their curtains of red fire and their
  vells of black smoke
Are his banners.
The hand that murdered the Archduke
Was a hand saluting the Great
  Monarch.
When he summoned his subjects,
They came
From the four corners of the earth,
And he was sure of his victory.
Do you read of defeat?
It is his triumph!
Do you read of victory?
It is he who has conquered.
Where they are making cannon
And its food,
He is there.
Where they are shaping bombs
In their laboratories,
He stands beside them.
When they search the plains for horses
That men must ride into battle,
His eye sweeps that plain before them.
He is the General of all the armies.
It is his cry that is heard at night—
The cry that torments their dreams.
His voice is in the throat of every one
  in council
Who says:
"Let this war go on,
That we may win."
He is Master.

CHARLOTTE TELLER.

ART NOTES.

Petrus Stuyvesant Club Exhibition —Shakespeare Book Plates.

In the graveyard of St. Mark's Church two sheep are tethered. The gray corrugated surface of their wool so much resembles granite that one might assume them monuments carved in memory of those silly ones of Milton's time. But they nibble the grass and give other signs of life, and Petrus Stuyvesant seems to enjoy them. These little touches of nature are the best kind of publicity work for the exhibitions held in the neighborhood of St. Mark's. It would be a pleasure to visit an exhibition of postage stamps if it were held in the gallery of the Petrus Stuyvesant Club. As a matter of fact the art shown there is apt to be tingling with modernity and competent to a degree.

This week groups of drawings by Jerome Myers and Carl Springhorn with some fans by the latter, statuettes and drawings by Ethel Myers, water-colors by Florence Dreyfous and Edith Haworth, pastels by Ethel Louise Paddock, and oil sketches by Edith Haworth are on view. Many of these have been seen in other exhibitions, but it makes a lively little exhibition that will be appreciated by the public to which it addresses itself. It is worthy of note that the work in water-color and pastel is much more effective than the work in oil. Oil color lends itself unwillingly to impetuous sketching. It gets in the way of its artistic message and frequently leads the observer to assume a desperate confusion of mind on the part of the artist.

Bookplates of Tercentenary.

The bookplates entered in the book plate competition of the American Institute of Graphic Arts are on view at the National Arts Club Gallery. The theme was the tercentenary, and the ideas embodied in the designs show a truly remarkable lack of variety. There are many versions of the Shakespeare likeness, there are many special characters from the plays presented in isolated insignificance, there are a few conventional bookish conceptions of bookplate art, and there are two or three admirable and appropriate designs, of which the finest is that bearing the lines:

"His mind was an intellectual ocean
whose waves touched all the shores of
thought. He knew all crimes and all
regrets, all virtues and their rich re-
wards."

In this design the intricate yet definite ornament, the beautiful drawing, and the dignified spirit of the invention express the importance of the commemoration to a satisfying degree.

Electrical Poster Tour.

Electrical posters by noted artists and illustrators and by art students and high-school pupils from nearly every leading city in the United States are being received in each express delivery at the offices of the National Poster Committee, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. More than 200 designs done by younger artists in academies and high schools where industrial art is taught have been entered to date. Many have been entered by French, Belgian, Italian, and German artists who have entered the poster field here because of war conditions abroad.

The Poster Committee announces that it will allow artists, art students, and high-school pupils competing for the $2,200 in prizes who reside outside of New York City to place their posters in their home express offices up to midnight, June 1. This affords the artist who lives in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and other Western cities, where art progress is highly advanced, the same advantages in time accorded artists residing in New York.

All the posters entered will be placed on exhibit in one of New York's big galleries during the week beginning June 19. On June 17 the decision of the Judges announcing the winners of the $1,000 prize and the $500 prize will be made. After exhibits of these posters are had during the three following weeks in Boston, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, the winner of the third or public choice prize will be announced with the winners of the five high-school prizes and the art students' prizes.

After these awards the posters will be framed and assembled for an exhibit tour across the continent. This traveling exhibit will be conducted up to the country-wide celebration during America's Electrical Week, Dec. 2 to 9. The Society for Electrical Development, which managed the contest, plans to send the exhibit to South American cities about Dec. 15.

Pronunciation of Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say that "pacifist," if there must be such a word, is presumably to be accented on the second syllable because that syllable is accented in its presumable primitive, "pacific." According to that we should accent "historical," "victorious," "indicative," all on their first syllables. When a word, however badly formed, has a pretense of being of Latin or Greek formation and no pretense of being of any other, and it is too new to have established a customary pronunciation, the only thing we can do is to pronounce it by the rules for pronouncing such words in English. In the case of words ending in "ist," "ism," of real or pretended Latin or Greek formation, the first part of the rule is that the accent must never fall on the syllable just before "ist" if there is any syllable further back. Thus "mechanist," "mechanism," are not accented by the analogy of "mechanical," but on the first syllable. It is only when the word does not pretend to be of Latin or Greek type, but is made by tacking "ist" to a complete English word as such that the accent may get next to the "ist," as in "violinist." In "pianist," although the word is frankly not Latin, the fact that it Latinizes enough to drop the final vowel of "piano" is enough to divide usage, some speakers and dictionaries preferring to accent the first syllable in accordance with the general analogy of words in "ist."

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.
Ballard Vale, Mass., May 22, 1916.

The Looking Glass Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading the provisions of the Hay Army bill; discouraged by this travesty on preparedness, I turned to the "Looking Glass Country" for refreshment. Was it allegory or prophecy which I found there recorded in the conversation of Alice with the King?

"Another sandwich!" said the King.

"There's nothing but hay left now," the messenger said, peeping into the bag.

"Hay, then," the King murmured in a faint whisper.

"There's nothing like eating hay when you're faint," he remarked to Alice as he munched away.

"I should think throwing cold water over you would be better," Alice suggested.

"I didn't say there was nothing better," the King replied. "I said there was nothing like it." Which Alice did not venture to deny.

Mrs. A. J. GEORGE.
Brookline, Mass., May 23, 1916.

A Stern Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of unpreparedness, in spite of all that is said of our weakness, the belligerents of either side are constantly bringing their grievances to the attention of the President, almost like children complaining to a teacher. Perhaps a stern word might bring them to their senses.

F. W.
New York, May 15, 1916.

THE FATE OF GERMANISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

Only Anglo-Saxon Sterility and Help from the Fatherland Could Save It from Extinction, Argued Lamprecht, the Historian.

An Illuminating Translation from His Book.
By T. M. R. VON KELER.

Montclair, N. J., May 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has appeared no clearer analysis of German-Americanism than is contained in the latest volume of Lamprecht's history of "Germany's Recent Development," printed just before the war. The author, Germany's leading living historian, puts his finger on the critical phase of German ambitions in the United States and her hopes and fears. The matter that follows is from the chapter on "Foreign Politics," in the second supplementary volume.

T. M. R. VON KELER.

Translation.

[From Lamprecht's work, "Germany's Recent Development," chapter on "Foreign Politics," subdivision, "The Germanic Element and Its Bearing on the United States," second supplementary volume, pp. 531-534.]

There can be no doubt whatever that the North American Germans cannot continue to maintain or retain their characteristics and Germanic ideals—without assistance from home—in the shape of additional immigrants of high calibre. If the German immigration to the United States continues in the future in as small numbers as in the years since 1900, then the German element in the United States will be swallowed!

Besides there is another greater danger to be met. In the first place, we find that slowly and gradually there is being evolved in the United States a true "American Nation," a real homogeneous community of the inhabitants, and this evolution must continue at ever-increasing speed and with ever-growing intensity, with every additional decade of national existence. The longer the United States occupies a seat at the table of the great nations the more thoroughly assimilated will be its inhabitants; they are only just beginning to realize their existence as a distinct nation! This national character, because of the inevitable course of events in the past, must bear a preponderating Anglo-Saxon character, although by no means an "English" one; the German element will be engulfed and absorbed—perhaps with the incorporation of a few Germanic ideas. How long it will take is a question which a future historian will answer; at present the process is going on with continually increasing speed.

The psychological process is still vague and indefinite, but the physiological phase is clearly evident. Or is there anybody who will deny the existence of a peculiar, distinct "American type"? The impartial observer from the distance can see a grave danger to the "Yankees" in just this physiological element—and therefore a consequent hope for the German—because of the alarming increase of sterility among Anglo-Saxon women! Whether the causes be economical or natural-physiological is a matter for dispute; no one can close his eyes to the facts. What this sterility will bring forth in the future is a mystery which the historian has no right to prophesy; for the present, the German element in the United States should make up its mind to submit to a complete absorption into the body of the American Nation.

Be this as it may, the future of Germanism in the United States is decidedly dark and dim; and it is this fact which controls the political relationship between the German-Americans and the Germans at home. In case of war between the United States and Germany the German Empire, although the central representative of Germanism in the world, cannot count on the assistance, or even the sympathy, of the German-Americans, except in the almost incredible case that its cause is so just, so clear, as to banish even the shadow of suspicion. If it should be wrong, even in the slightest degree, American citizens of German descent will inevitably take the part of their adopted country. For the entire domestic and foreign politics of the United States it has been of the utmost importance that the highest offices in the executive and administrative departments have been for years in the hands of anti-Germans, and that the majority of the citizens are moved by distinctly anti-German motives. This can be understood easily when one remembers that the Union can only have two really important opponents among white races—England and Germany! Of these two, England seems to be less feared, and whatever differences may be adjusted or demand adjustment between Englishmen and Americans can be left to some future time! And who knows but that, after having swallowed the Germanic element, America would need fear an argument with England? It would not be improbable to find America and England in the old relationship—the United States a sort of protected stepchild of the British Empire, forming a separate Western half of this empire with Canada, under the gracious, velvet-gloved hand of Great Britain. And if this calculation of England's friends in America should not be fulfilled in just this manner, is it not true that England could always be struck in a vital spot by an invasion and annexation of Canada? So, why should they quarrel with England now! There is really left but a single, serious enemy—possible enemy—Germany! And the German at home must be absorbed, swallowed, eliminated—the greatness of the growing American Nation demands it!

AN UNATTRACTIVE ARMY.

What of Preparedness if Men Will Not Now Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 17 you published a letter from Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood in which he speaks of his interview with Mr. Ford. Mr. Wood should know better than to go to Mr. Ford for a detailed discussion on the question of preparedness or pacificism. Most of us know that Mr. Ford is an idealist and that he is spending his money to back what he thinks are the proper theories.

It is evident from the statements which he has made that Mr. Ford's advertising on the preparedness question is prepared for him by others, and Mr. Wood should seek an interview with the leading spirits who write the advertising.

I should like to say that there is a large number of people, probably a majority, who are not being seriously influenced by the extreme preparedness views of Mr. Wood any more than they are by the extreme pacifist views of Mr. Ford. Most of us do not believe in emotional preparedness. It is all very well to advocate an army big enough to lick any other two countries combined, and a navy of similar proportions, as advocated by Mr. Wood, but it is a great deal more serious matter to obtain the men, material, and money for such an army. Both pacifist and preparedness advocates talk about the great American flag, and shout about the glorious Stars and Stripes, while the audience shouts and yells itself hoarse.

It may be painful to contemplate, but it is a fact that there are mighty few of the men who marched on May 13 who are willing themselves to join the American Army, and there are mighty few who would even recommend that their sons join it. Some would be willing to have their sons go to a college and take up military tactics, some are willing to have their sons go to West Point, and there are quite a few who would make some sacrifice to attend the military training camps. But the men who will join the United States Army are few and far between.

New York provided one hundred and fourteen thousand men in the preparedness march, but there have only been about six hundred men who joined the army for New York City since the recent increase of twenty thousand men. Is it not a fact that enlistment of from four to seven years in the United States Army at obsolete army posts is unattractive to our young men? and is it not time to give that some serious consideration when at the present rate of enlistment it will take sixteen months to recruit our army up to one hundred and sixty thousand, as authorized by the new bill?

H. G. TRAVER,
Society of Constructive Defense.
New York, May 23, 1916.

Where Is That Utopia?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very interesting is the protest of the indignant mother whose letter appears in THE TIMES. She speaks of this country as a haven, but appears to have forgotten the meaning of the word. A haven is a place where one is protected from danger, is it not? And who is to protect this tender mother and her two brave boys in the hour of danger? Who is to guarantee them shelter from harm? Does she accept police protection? Has she never realized that she lives in a State that uses violence at times to coerce the lawless? Does she forget that the State would not be here at all if our great-grandfathers had not fought for its independence? She would do well to read the history of the State in which she lives. She asks if, in order to bring up her children according to her convictions, she must flee the State. Logically speaking, she ought to do so at once, for even if her brave boys are taught that it is wrong to fight, they are and must be hereafter the beneficiaries of those who think it right to fight. But where is the Utopia to which she can flee?

New York, May 23, 1916. C. D.

Breathing Places for a City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest to Mr. Fehr of the Park Board that he refuse to allow, or ask the Board of Estimate to refuse to allow, Jasper Oval to be given for the exclusive use of the City College? When we consider the vast part of the population that desires a space in which to "let off energy" in the form of outdoor sports, and compare this number with the relatively few places open for the purpose, it appears unwise to devote any of these places to other uses. Give us more fields for recreation, not less.

J. HAROLD HART.
New York, May 20, 1916.

MR. JOHNSON'S APPOINTEES.

He Says They Were Efficient, Though They Were Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Nelson S. Spencer said in an address before the City Club that I had violated the principles of decent administration by naming as temporary inspectors in the Bureau of Fire Prevention Democrats presumably suggested by Charles F. Murphy. He thought it was terrible that the President ever thought of replacing Postmaster Morgan with me. I do not desire to discuss the President's evident intention of displacing Postmaster Morgan. I am rather sensitive, however, upon animadversions against my administration of the New York Fire Department.

The facts are these: Under the law, one must make temporary appointments pending the making up of a civil service eligible list. It is not possible to obtain temporary appointees, except that they stand an examination for such temporary places before the Civil Service Commission. The records will show, of course, that each of my temporary appointees passed this examination and was certified to me by our local commission. The Civil Service Commission does not know nor does it care whether these appointees be Democrats, Republicans, or Progressives. The whole charge made by the civil service reformers was that nearly all of my appointees were Democrats. I have never heard to this moment that they were charged with inefficiency. The essence of the wrong was that I, a member of a Democratic Administration, had made only Democratic appointments. The inference is pretty plain, therefore, that no charge would have been lodged had I appointed a fair share of Republicans. These gentlemen argue, in effect, that efficiency is Republican, that decency is Republican, and that the proof of whole-hearted devotion to civil service lies in leavening the flat loaf of Democratic patronage with Republicans. There is no yeast to make the bread of public service rise save Republican yeast. This to me has always been the dogma of hypocrisy. One must inevitably suspect Spencer of this sin. I don't know Spencer, or whether he is in office or not, but if universal history repeats itself and he has any luck at all, his career will be rounded out and his virtue and industry will be rewarded by the blushing acceptance of some commissionership or other, with pay attached. Such reward should, of course, never go to brutal partisans like myself—men who assume that offices should go to friends instead of enemies; men who dare to declare that one can pick a hundred competent Democrats for appointment out of a registration of 800,000.

Spencer knows perfectly well that real civil service was a sort of religion with Mayor Gaynor. He knows that Judge Gaynor lifted it up single-handed and without Spencer's aid or advice. He knows, too, that it remained for Judge Gaynor, a Democratic Mayor, first to take appointees one, two, three down the list and forever drive out the untoward influence of politics in the selection of city servants from the eligible lists. He knows that in the Fire Department the promotion and appointment of men in and out of the uniform force were made, in every single instance, without the interference of any outside influence whatsoever and that we started there a new era, memorable in our civic history. Nor did he tell his City Club diners that those Democratic temporary appointees in the Bureau of Fire Prevention succeeded for the first time in making a breach in the walls of arson and commercial incendiarism, in putting the fear of the Lord into the heart of the firebug, and making the first substantial reduction in New York's fire loss which the city had witnessed since consolidation.

JOSEPH JOHN

ARMY IN DRILLS AT GARDEN PARTY

Aeroplane Flights Also a Feature of Relief Society's Benefit on Governors Island.

RED CROSS DOG AS RESCUER

Mrs. Leonard Wood Holds Reception in a Tent—Some of the Women Patrons and Their Gowns.

Governors Island never looked more attractive than yesterday afternoon for its annual garden party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The cool weather and brilliant sunshine, the vivid fresh green of the turf, not yet dulled by hot suns, made a fitting setting for the gayly gowned women scattered here and there about the grounds. In a tent on the lawn near the landing for launches Mrs. Leonard Wood held a reception, and those in the tent with her included at different times Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Charles S. Roe, Miss Harriet Center, and Miss Isabelle Hardie. Mrs. Wood wore a black silk frock topped by a black hat with osprey plumes, and Mrs. Roe was in a white polka-dotted blue foulard with a black hat trimmed with black wheat and tulle.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and their adopted son were present. Mrs. Shepard wore a tobacco brown satin coat costume, with touches of gold braid and tassels, topped by a small brown hat, trimmed with brown cherries and yellow and white pansies. Mrs. Louis Shepard was also with them, in a cloth coat and skirt, with a close blue hat, touched in yellow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons came early. Mrs. Parsons wore a thin black frock with a sugar-cone crown hat in black, with a high spike of small pink roses at the back. Mrs. James R. McKee, a daughter of the late President Harrison, wore a blue taffeta and cloth costume, having a coachman's coat and a high blue hat, and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, who came with Mr. Gilbert, wore a dark brown tailored costume, topped by a high brown hat with many small cream wings.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison wore a dark blue chiffon and silk and a blue hat. Miss Grace Bigelow was in a black braid trimmed blue coat and skirt, and Mrs. George Wilde wore a figure black coat and skirt, topped by a flat black hat, veiled with tulle. Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman wore a simple black tailored costume, and Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, in black and white, spent several hours at the party.

Others were Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, in a tailored costume and huge lavender hat, and her daughter, Miss Candace Hewitt, in a green and white awning-striped skirt and plain green coat with hat to match.

The program began with an exhibition of the Red Cross dog, sent by the Army and Navy Dogs Club of the United States, under the direction of Mr. Dittman. The skill of the animal in going through the routine rescue work was followed with much interest.

A number of exhibition aeroplane flights were made from 3:30 o'clock until after sundown, and on one of the last ones a camera man went up and took pictures to be used in the movies.

There was a company drill by disciplinary company, which included silent drill and extended order drill. Lieutenant Casper B. Ruckner, Eighteenth United States Infantry, commanding, and at 4:30 there was a dress parade by the First Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, Colonel S. E. Allen, C. A. C., commanding. At 5 o'clock the crowd gathered around the bandstand to hear Miss Anna Fitziu sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Officers' Club was open from 5 until 11 o'clock for dancing, and the Eli Orchestra of Yale University and the Twelfth Band, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Totten played at Corbin Hall all the evening. Instead of having the supper served in Corbin Hall as during the last two years it was served outside on the lawn under tents after 6 o'clock.

Tents for fortune telling and refreshments were scattered over the grounds, and among those in charge of them were Mrs. E. P. Glenn, Mrs. B. Bellinger, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Mrs. A. E. Truby, Mrs. E. B. Smith, and Miss Isabelle Hardie. Mrs. F. H. Lawton had charge of the dancing at the Officers' Club, and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham and Mrs. W. L. Chamberlain supervised the supper arrangements, and Mrs. Bradley, the wife of Colonel Bradley, looked after the tea dance tickets.

MISS BROWN'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to John Hoar on June 17.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy E. Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of New York and Dobbs Ferry, and John Hoar of Boston will be celebrated on Saturday, June 17, at 4 o'clock in Zion Episcopal Church at Dobbs Ferry. Miss Brown will have her sisters, the Misses Phyllis W. and Sylva E. Brown, as her maids of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Katharine Fitch, Margaret Thomas, Esther W. Eldredge, Christine Snelling, Charlotte Bayliles of Boston, and Josephine Tunstall Smith of Baltimore.

Mr. Hoar will have his brother, Samuel Hoar, for his best man, and the twelve ushers selected are Irvin Bolton, Malcolm E. Peabody, Ernest Angell, James C. Trumbull, Richard B. Wigglesworth, S. C. Bennett, Chauncey Belknap, N. C. Bolton, Francis C. Gray, Clement Ford, George Harding, and Ralph Lowell.

The wedding reception will be held at Springhurst, the country estate of the bride's parents, at 4:30 o'clock.

Banning-Bonnell Wedding June 8.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Harper Bonnell, daughter of Mrs. J. Harper Bonnell of 15 East Eleventh Street, and Waldo Banning of Lyme, Conn., will take place on Thursday, June 8, at 143 East Sixty-third Street. Miss Bonnell will have Miss Betty Flagg as her flower girl. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will officiate and none except relatives have been invited.

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Scottissue Toilet Paper

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20 Church Street New York — Makers of absorbent Scot Tissue Towels

PEARSE'S LAST LETTER.

Farewell of "Irish President" to His Mother on Eve of Execution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—The Evening Star prints a farewell letter that Patrick Pearse, President of the short-lived Irish Republic, wrote to his mother on the eve of his execution. It is dated Kilmainham Prison, May 3, and is as follows:

"My dearest Mother:

"I have been hoping up to now it would be possible to see you again, but it does not seem possible. Good-bye, dear, dear mother. Through you I say good-bye to 'Wow Wow,' (a sister,) Mary, Brigid, Willie, Miss B. Miceal, cousin Maggine and everyone at St. Enda's. I hope and believe Willie and the St. Enda boys will be all safe.

"I have written two papers about financial affairs and one about my books which I want you to get. With them are a few poems which I want added to the poems in MS in my bookcase. You asked me to write a little poem which would seem to be said by you about me. I have written it, and a copy is in Arbour Hill Barracks with other papers.

"I just received holy communion. I am happy, except for the great grief of parting from you. This is the death I should have asked for if God had given me the choice of all deaths—to die a soldier's death for Ireland and for freedom. We have done right. People will say hard things of us now, but later on will praise us. Do not grieve for all this but think of it as a sacrifice which God asked of me and of you.

"Good-bye again, dear mother. May God bless you for your great love for me and for your great faith, and may He remember all you have so bravely suffered. I hope soon to see papa, and in a little while we shall be all together again. I have not words to tell you of my love for you and how my heart yearns to you all. I will call to you in my heart at the last moment.

"Your son PAT."

LLOYD GEORGE BEGINS TASK

Talks with Redmond and Carson and Plans Visit to Ireland.

LONDON, May 26.—David Lloyd George has already entered upon the preliminaries of the task that has just been allotted to him—the conciliation of the Irish factions. He had conversations today with John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and has planned a course of action which will involve visits to various parts of Ireland and interviews with men of the most diverse opinions.

The fact that Parliament will adjourn next Thursday for three weeks is considered fortunate for his task, as this will make it impossible for any discussion of it to take place while the negotiations are proceeding.

HAD FEW TROOPS IN IRELAND.

Gen. Friend Admits He Judged 2,555 Ample for Any Emergency.

DUBLIN, May 26.—On Easter Monday, the day on which the Irish rebellion began, the number of available British troops in Ireland was only 2,555. This information was given by Major Gen. Cowall, who testified today before the Royal Commission, which is investigating the uprising.

General Friend, who was in command of the British forces in Ireland at the time, admitted that the number of troops was small, and said that until April 1 he had been responsible for this state of affairs, having taken the ground that he had enough men to meet any emergency which might arise.

Both witnesses indicated the military authorities had been in favor of strong measures to suppress the rebellion, but when they heard of the capture of Sir Roger Casement they came to the conclusion that the rising was a fiasco.

It was testified that Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, suggested on the night before the rebellion broke out that a raid be made on Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein society, but it was decided reinforcements would be needed for such an undertaking, which would entail severe fighting.

Major Gen. Cowall said that if the outbreak had not occurred military action certainly would have been taken within a very brief period.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

John O'Connor, M. P., Denies Stories About English Jails.

LONDON, May 26.—John O'Connor, a prominent Nationalist Member of Parliament, in which he has represented North Kildare for many years, declared in a statement issued today, following a visit he had paid to a prison where a large number of Irish citizens accused of participation in the recent rebellion have been detained since their arrival in England, that there was not a shadow of foundation for the allegations of their ill-treatment by the military.

"I went to the prison on Monday last," said Mr. O'Connor, "and interviewed a number of prisoners from that portion of County Kildare comprising my constituency and took statements from them regarding participation in the rebellion with a view to making representations to military headquarters respecting their release. Having concluded that part of my errand I asked if they had any complaints to make concerning their treatment in prison. All replied, 'No.'

"One man, speaking for his companions, said he wished to say that all had been treated well and with every consideration by the military and jail staffs. I asked him if he wished me to publish that and he replied that he desired to have it printed for the benefit of both his friends and the public generally."

Nelson W. Doubleday's Ushers.

Nelson W. Doubleday, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday of Effendi Hill, Oyster Bay, and whose marriage to Miss Martha J. Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Nicholson of Providence, will take place on June 10, will have his brother, Felix N. Doubleday, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Eric S. Winston, Stuart H. Johnson, Matthew Looram, Charles M. Fair, Allan S. Locke, Arthur Coates, Winston Coates, F. Huntington Babcock, Winslow S. Pierce, Jr., and Paul C. Nicholson, a brother of the bride. Mrs. Barnes Newberry will be Miss Nicholson's only attendant.

Judge Besson Marries Miss Schieb.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 26.—Miss Jean H. Schieb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jean F. Schieb, of 200 Pennington Avenue, was married to Judge J. H. Rufus Besson of Hoboken today in St. John's Episcopal Church, this city. The Right Rev. Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Gordon Bentley. There were no attendants, and only the immediate families were present. The bride is prominent in society here. Returning from a five weeks' wedding trip, Judge and Mrs. Besson will reside in Hoboken.

Neumegen-Tanner Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Clara Wagner Tanner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wagner, to Harold Gordon Neumegen, has been announced. Mr. Neumegen is a native of England, and is now living in Mexico. Their marriage will take place in June, and they will make their home in Mexico City. Mrs. Tanner's father was formerly President of the Union Square Bank.

Tourists for South America.

Some of the tourists booked to sail today for South America via Panama on the Calamares are:

F. S. Wedlake, M. F. Perez, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hersey, M. T. Leary, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Miss Helen Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Rymers, S. Becker, Miss M. Martinez, F. G. Lincoln, Dr. J. A. Parlade, Mott Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, and A. W. Newberry.

HAVANA, (Havana.)—F. C. Hingsbury, S. Obregon, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Mendez, C. B. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. John Hollis, Mrs. Alice Steinhart, F. Solis, and Dr. A. B. Ros.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Bermuda were:

BERMUDIAN.—G. Arnold, A. Ballilss, T. Butterfield, J. Ross Collins, W. T. Castle, R. Day, J. F. Fallon, the Rev. F. Greaves, Miss C. Greaves, the Rev. W. G. Hart, H. Hooper, Miss Dorothy Sayer, Mrs. S. C. Wilkinson, H. C. Wilkinson, and W. Weller.

EVANGELINE.—S. Arnold, I. G. Mitchell, M. T. Castle, S. B. Lynd, C. A. Walcott, W. Laughton, Mrs. Laughton, and George Jacobus.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, EX-YALE HEAD, DIES

President for 12 Years and Best Loved Alumnus Stricken Suddenly in His 88th Year.

BEGAN REFORMS IN 1886

His Regime Changed College Into a University and Nearly Doubled Its Endowments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—The death of Dr. Timothy Dwight, formerly President of Yale, occurred this morning at his home on Hillhouse Avenue. Soon after arising he was seized with a fainting attack and expired before the arrival of a physician. Although 87 years of age his health had been excellent until recently and he had taken his customary daily walks.

President Hadley of the university is in the West and the funeral will not be held till next Monday afternoon. University officials from all parts of the country will be present. Dr. Dwight was one of the oldest alumni of Yale.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight came of a family long identified with Yale University and is best remembered for his having changed Yale College into Yale University and for his great work in practically doubling the endowments of the institution. He was descended from John Dwight of Dedham, Mass., the original ancester of practically all the New England Dwights. His grandfather was the Rev. Timothy D. Dwight, President of Yale College during 1795-1817.

He was born in Norwich, Conn., and received his early education in the Norwich schools, later preparing for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School. He entered Yale as a member of the class of 1849, and the surviving members of the class celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at his home in New Haven in his last year as President of Yale University.

Dr. Dwight was graduated with the degree of A. B., and studied in the college for the next two years until he took his A. M. degree. During this time and until 1855, he also took the two-year course at the Yale Theological School, later, in 1861, receiving his formal ordination, although he was licensed to preach several years before. Until 1855, he also served at the college as a tutor. Then, during 1855-57 Dr. Dwight studied in Berlin and Bonn, returning early in 1858, to take the chair of Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological School. Three years later, at the age of thirty-three, he became full professor in that subject, and held that position nearly twenty-five years, until he was elected President of Yale College in 1886.

When he took charge of the college he saw the urgent need for new funds, new buildings, new instructors, and a healthy annual increase in students, and then set about with characteristic energy to obtain these necessities.

At the end of the first six months as President, Dr. Dwight was one of the most popular executives the college had ever seen. Then came the gift of Osborn Hall and the famous "Yale fence" episode, and he compelled the Yale Corporation to say the fence must be destroyed.

Mrs. Osborn gave $200,000 for a memorial to her husband. It was decided that the site of the old fence was the place for the building, and when this became known graduates and undergraduates of the college drew up a monster petition to save the historic landmark. But Dr. Dwight at a meeting of the corporation delivered his ultimatum in a speech in which he said:

"Gentlemen, the corporation did not consider it wise to endanger a gift of some $200,000 for the sake of a little sentiment. You know it is an old saying that lightning does not strike twice in the same place. I suppose that the best reason that has ever been given for this phenomenon of nature is that given by the small boy, 'because it does not have to.' Good day, gentlemen."

Dr. Dwight's régime at the university was notable for the fact that more funds were added to the endowment of the institution during his thirteen years as President than during the 185 years from the fouuding of the college in 1701. The university funds were increased from $480,683 to $1,636,976, the academic funds from $941,246 to $1,568,278, the theological funds from $413,585 to $646,810, the Sheffield Scientific School funds from $152,223 to $405,907, the medical funds from $27,651 to $105,794, the law funds from $11,900 to $82,818, the art funds from $75,200 to $103,250, the musical funds from nothing to $5,000, and the permanent funds from $2,111,189 to $4,-554,827. In addition to the financial increase, Dr. Dwight built several important buildings, added many courses to the curriculum, and increased the number of students to almost double.

At the Autumn meeting of the Yale Corporation in 1898 he resigned, in accordance with his belief that the President of a university should not serve beyond the age of seventy years.

Dr. Dwight was succeeded in the Presidency by Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, the present President.

Dr. Dwight was the author of forty-six publications most of them essays relating to academic questions, and many of them written while he was associate editor of The New Englander, during 1866-74.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Four transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool)—George Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Altman, Robert H. Barlow, Robert Barnes, W. B. Bourn, H. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Burr, Dr. C. T. Butler, Daniels, R. Dickson, John L. Dorsey, Harold Drummond, F. J. Duffell, Miss E. Duncan, H. F. Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Farr, C. E. Evans, S. B. Gundy, F. F. Harvey, F. H. Hawkins, W. D. Hudson, Mrs. N. G. Hunt, H. M. Hutcheson, H. M. Ireland, Ernest L. Ives, J. E. Jones, Edward Jordan, C. Leveson-Gower, Mrs. L. L. Lloyd, Mr. Lockwood, Mrs. R. Lynes, Robert Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Murray, R. L. Newman, Mrs. W. F. Nicholson, Edgar Platt, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, Alfred Ransom, E. F. Simms, R. H. Thorpe, Alfred Thurman, Dr. H. S. Turner, Hugh A. Wilson, E. P. Winslow, Lady Yarrow, W. H. Horning, and Miss Josephine W. How.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux)—Mrs. J. F. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Battles, Miss Yvonne Berthon, Mrs. J. Craig, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, Mr. and Mrs. Cleofonte Campanini, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carter, F. V. Clarke, Miss Cecile Delpit, Miss M. L. Edwards, M. Ferrand, French Consul General at New Orleans; Mrs. H. L. Griggs, Walter Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Green, Miss Ruth Harrison, Alfred Herbart, Miss A. Jardine, N. Jones, Mrs. P. Kilroy, Miss Carolyne Keene, Mrs. E. R. Marty, Miss N. Langen, Robert W. Neeser, A. G. Osborne, Miss Marie Perrin, W. C. Peel, Miss Helen C. Powell, Mrs. W. D. Page, Miss L. L. Page, Miss Sylvia Page, C. F. Rhodes, James Ryan, Miss E. E. Stoney, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Berkeley Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Spellman, Paul Salomon, J. P. Sanborn, Mrs. F. L. Smithson, Dr. and Mrs. Howard D. Speakman, Paul Vidal, C. A. Williams, Miss Harriet L. Wilcox, Mrs. E. P. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Watkins.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool)—Mrs. K. E. Alexander, E. B. Crowther, Mrs. J. S. Gilbertson, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Miss Agnes P. Hunter, Edward Johnson, Mrs. E. W. Judge, A. L. Morris, E. Platt, Mrs. Jessie Thomson, Douglas Rider, A. F. Miller, James H. Neilson, and Miss Margaret Neilson.

ALAUNIA, (London)—Miss Mabel Archdall, J. R. Baker, H. E. Baker, Miss Hannah N. Bamford, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Clayton-Greene, Miss Muriel Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmonds, Sir George E. Foster, M. P.; C. J. Henderson, Miss Rose Lloyd, Mrs. E. Lankands, Miss Shirley Langlands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Paxon, D. Mayall, C. H. Payne, H. G. Thomas, Miss A. Rigg, Miss E. Turnbull, the Rev. M. G. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West, and Mrs. Wilson Williams.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Lapland were:

Miss Grace Anderson, J. D. Armitage, W. E. Birrell, Miss Agnes A. Chambers, Mrs. H. W. Deighton-Simpson, Francis Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Miss Margaret Fowler, Miss Edith V. Gardiner, James T. Gibson, Miss Helen A. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green, M. W. Holden, Henry A. Holder, C. E. Kendrick, H. J. Lesser, J. J. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parnall, Mrs. A. C. Staerley, Mrs. M. C. Turrell, Charles J. Wynne, C. C. Walcott, Percy White, R. G. Blackie, Mrs. J. Sears, Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, R. N., V. R., and Lady Gwendolen Guinness.

MISS COSTER WEDS COUNT.

Daughter of Mrs. C. H. Coster Marries Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten.

The wedding of Count Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten of Reichenau, Austria, second son of Count Alfred Salm-Hoogstraeten, and Miss Maude Coster, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Coster and the late Charles Henry Coster, took place quietly at noon yesterday at the town house of the bride's mother, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hughes of the Cathedral Parish, and none except relatives and a few close friends were invited. The house was decorated with Spring flowers.

Miss Coster was unattended and wore a white chiffon afternoon gown, topped by a white hat to match. Her brother, Charles Henry Coster, gave her in marriage. There were no ushers and George Tibor Aranyi, whose marriage to Miss Grovene Vail Converse is set for June 12, was the best man. Those present included the members of the Coster family, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, (Miss Emily Pell Coster,) Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, (Miss Helen Coster,) and the Pells, Wilmerdings, and other relatives by blood or marriage.

The Count and Countess have left on their honeymoon trip and on their return will spend much of the Summer at Tuxedo.

The engagement was announced on April 21. The bride's father, the late Charles Henry Coster, was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and her elder sisters are Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, whose brother-in-law is the Ambassador to Germany. Her mother was Miss Emily Pell, a daughter of the late Clarence Pell, and Herbert C. Pell is her uncle. Count Otto's elder brother, Count Ludwig, is military aid to the Governor of Vienna. His youngest brother, Count Alexander, was here when the war began, and, being an officer in the Austrian Cavalry, sailed in August to join his regiment, while Count Otto was interned. Another brother is Count Alfred. Both Count Alexander and Count Ludwig have been decorated since the war began. Count Otto has always been called merely Count Salm, but the full name is Salm-Hoogstraeten.

Pallbearers for Meyer Livingston.

The funeral services of Meyer W. Livingston, who died suddenly in his apartment at 251 West Eighty-ninth Street Thursday night, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Schulman will conduct the services. Mr. Livingston was for twenty-eight years auditor for Klaw & Erlanger and the pallbearers have been chosen from among his former associates in the theatrical sphere. They will be Joseph Brooks, Alf. Hayman, Harry A. Harris, J. W. Mayer, Joseph Klaw, A. E. Aarons, Sam Harrison, Malcolm Douglas, J. Clarence Hyde, Leonard E. Bergman, H. F. Ahrens and Edwin Golding. Mr Livingston was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Mecca Temple and the New York Consistory; a member of the Lambs and the Friars.

Colonel Henry D. Borup.

Colonel Henry D. Borup, U. S. A., retired, formerly a resident of this city, died yesterday in a sanitarium at Hastings-on-the-Hudson in his sixty-third year. He was widely known in military circles, both here and abroad, and was military observer for the United States during the first war. He was Military Attaché to the American Legation in Paris in 1889; later being transferred to Petrograd, where he served in the same capacity. Colonel Borup was the father of George Borup, who accompanied Rear Admiral Peary on his last expedition to the north pole.

Enoch Chamberlain Bell.

Enoch Chamberlain Bell, a real estate operator here for many years, died on Wednesday at his home, 272 West Ninetieth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. Recently he had confined his business activities to the Bronx. Mr. Bell was a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank and several other banking institutions. His Summer home was at Nyack-on-Hudson, where he was active in civic affairs and philanthropies. His two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, a retired attorney of this city and Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 117 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. Mr. Hendrickson was born in Monmouth County, N. J., and during the civil war served as as Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Veterans' Association of the Forty-Seventh Regiment, Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M., and of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club. He left four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. HANNAH HERRING SCETER GEIS, a resident of Brooklyn for many years and wife of Henry W. Geis, died on Thursday at her home, 301 Gates Avenue.

FREDERICK D'ATH a builder of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died at his home, 258 Madison Street, that borough, on Wednesday. He was born in England sixty-eight years ago and left a widow and two daughters.

WILLIAM HENRY MACBETH a civil war veteran and retired box maker, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,503 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Mr. Macbeth was born in this city and would have celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday tomorrow. He was active in the work of the Bushwick Avenue M. E. Church. He's widow, a son and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ANN MATILDA MABIE, who died in Wellesley, Mass., on Wednesday, was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and the widow of George Whitfield Mabie, who was head of the firm of Mabie, Todd & Co., famous pen manufacturers in Maiden Lane. Mrs. Mabie was for many years a member of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, where the funeral services will be held this afternoon. She was 88 years of age.

Mrs. IDA L. REIFF, 63 years old, wife of Ambrose K. Reiff, died on Wednesday at her home, 19 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Besides her husband she is survived by three sons.

BERNARD J. McBRIDE, an inspector for the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in Manhattan, died at his home, 292 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. SARAH ANN ROSE, for sixty years a resident of Brooklyn and widow of Thomas L. Rose, died on Wednesday at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home in her eighty-first year. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MATILDA BURRAGE, a resident of the Oranges for many years, died on Thursday night at her home in Orange, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

JOHN V. NEWTON, a member of the United American Mechanics, died on Thursday at his home in Newton, N. J., in his forty-first year.

F. EUGENE SCHNELL, a resident of Hackensack for thirty years, died on Thursday at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Dr. PHILIP H. EDWARDS, a physician of Newark, N. J., for the last fifteen years, died yesterday at his home, 113 Summit Street, in that place, in his forty-fourth year.

The Rev. LEROY F. GRIFFIN, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of Westwood, Mass., and a former Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Lake Forest Academy and Colby Academy, died on Thursday at the home in Boston, in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN H. KING, Treasurer of James H. Dunham & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, died yesterday at his home, 44 Boyden Street, East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

HENRY J. BREWINGDON of 2,325 Cortland Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., died yesterday morning from heart disease in the waiting room of the B. R. T. at Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I.

Mrs. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, wife of the former heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world, died on Thursday at their farm, near West Abington, Mass., in her fifty-first year.

NATHAN G. GILBERT, active in Connecticut State politics, died on Thursday at his home in Norwich, Conn.

The Rev. CHARLES NOYES, son of the late Professor George R. H. Noyes of Harvard University, died on Thursday at his home in Norwich, Conn., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. EMELINE COLVILLE, widow of Samuel Colville, and for many years prominent in musical circles here, died yesterday at her home in Oradell, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rosenquest, and had her voice trained in Milan, where she spent five years. Mrs. Colville was a soprano, and sang for many years in the churches of this city. Two brothers survive her.

JOHN VREELAND, who was born in Bayonne, N. J., eighty-six years ago, died yesterday at his home there. Half a century ago he engaged in the oyster industry on Newark and New York Bays. He retired thirty years ago.

Mrs. MARY JANE CRENNAN, widow of Timothy B. Crennan, mother of Judge John I. Crennan and Judge Vincent De Paul Crennan, died of old age at her residence, 201 Church Street, New Rochelle, last night, aged 76 years.

SCULPTOR WORKS IN CAMP.

Leo Gall, Parisian, Has Atelier Furnished by the Germans.

BERLIN, May 15, (Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The authorities of the prison camp at Griesheim, near Darmstadt, have had a small but complete atelier fitted up for Leo Gall, the Parisian sculptor.

The French artist's first work consisted of medallion portraits of the officers of the camp. Additional material was then furnished him, and he has just completed a piece of work which many persons consider the best thing he has ever done. It is a monument for French prisoners who have died in Darmstadt.

The shaft, to be erected in the Darmstadt Cemetery, shows a dying French soldier lying on a flight of marble stairs, his gaze fixed on relief portraits of parents, brothers and sisters on the face of a marble wall which runs along the top of the stairs. From the wall rises a statue personifying France. The names of the dead are carved on the ends of the wall.

MANY TOOK GERMAN BONDS.

Tremendous Increase Reported in Number of Small Subscribers.

BERLIN, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the recent German loan was closed it was the impression among many bankers that small subscribers were not so numerous as for the loan last September. Figures now published show, on the other hand, that the number of small subscribers for this latest loan was greater than for any previous issue.

No fewer than 4,259,988 Germans subscribed 1,000 marks ($238) each, whereas for the September, 1915, loan there were 2,761,212 subscribers of this class, and for the loan of March, 1915, there were 1,043,359 such subscribers. Bankers say that these figures indicate that the war loans are growing more and more popular among the poorer classes.

German Chileans Aid Fatherland.

By a recent contribution of 280,000 marks, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Germans living in Chile and the German-American Chileans have brought their donations for the relief of their war-stricken compatriots at home up to 760,000 marks, ($180,880 at the normal rate of exchange.)

Pauline Ulrich, German Actress.

DRESDEN, May 26.—The death is announced of Pauline Ulrich, one of the most widely known of German actresses. She celebrated her fiftieth anniversary on the stage in 1909.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FLATHER—TOMKINS.—Mrs. Walter Tomkins of Tomkins Cove, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Jessie Marian, to Mr. Alfred Chester Flather of Washington, D. C.

BLOCK—SALSBERG.—Lena Salsberg to Meyer J. Block.

FRIED—MARRUS.—Tillie Marrus to Abe Fried.

KREIGER—ARNOW.—Ida Arnow to Lin Krieger.

PREISICH—ROGERS.—Leona Rogers to Alois Preisich.

Married

SMITH—RAPALJE.—Thursday, May 25, at Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Daniel Rapalje, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John G. Fagg, D. D., of New York City, Winifred Rapalje to Frederic Martin Smith.

ABEL—BANK.—May 21, Sarah Bank to Abraham Abel.

ALBERT—STEINETZ.—May 22, Gertrude Steinetz to Dr. Lionel L. Albert.

HALBREICH—KAPLAN.—May 21, Jennie Kaplan to Joseph Halbreich.

ROSENFELD—KAPLAN.—May 21, Minnie Kaplan to Samuel Rosenfeld.

WETZLAR—MENDLBOHM.—May 21, Minna W. Mendlbohm to Arthur Wetzlar.

Died.

BELL.—On Thursday, May 25, 1916, Enoch C. Bell, beloved husband of Eva A. Swartwout and son of the late John and Frances Emily Bell. Funeral services from his late residence, 272 West 90th St. Saturday, 27th inst., 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

BENSEL.—Suddenly, at her residence, 2,065 Lexington Av., on Friday, May 26, 1916, Frances M., wife of Leonard J. Bensel. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERESFORD. — At Torcora, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 24, 1916, Emilie Eleanora Iselin, wife of John George Beresford of Woodhouse, Stradbally, County Waterford, Ireland. Funeral service at her late residence, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, Saturday, May 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BOYLE.—Suddenly, on May 25, Rev. John Joseph Boyle, pastor of St. Luke's R. C. Church, at the rectory, 423 East 138th St. Solemn requiem will be sung Monday, May 29, at 10 A. M., at St. Luke's Church. Interment Kingston, N. Y.

CLARK.—Rose M., May 25, 1916, at her residence, 137 Nevins St., Brooklyn. Funeral Monday, May 29, 9:30 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Mercy Church, where mass will be offered for repose of her soul. Interment family plot, Holy Cross Cemetery.

COLVILLE.—At Oradell, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 25, Emeline Colville, widow of Samuel Colville and daughter of the late Peter and Henrietta Rosenquest. Funeral services on Saturday, May 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. Private. Kindly omit flowers. Take train on New Jersey & New York Railroad to New Milford, N. J., leaving Jersey City (Erie Depot) at 6:52 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

DEEVY.—On May 26, Thomas Deevy, at the residence of his son, Dr. Joseph P. Deevy, 114 East 81st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—On May 25, in Philadelphia, Frank M. Evans, in his 70th year. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) on Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Sommers, N. Y.

HAIGHT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., May 26, 1916, Susan Marshall, wife of Joseph Haight. Funeral service at her late residence, 71 Sound View St., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 6:30 P. M.

HENDRICKSON.—On Thursday, May 25, 1916, Hubbard Hendrickson, aged 75 years. Relatives and friends, also Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M.; Civil War Veterans of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and Holland Society of New York are invited to attend funeral services at his son's residence, Edmund H. Hendrickson, 117 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, May 28, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HIRSCH.—Friday, May 26, at his residence, 116 East 95th St., Henry Hirsch, beloved husband of Ella Gattman, aged 77 years. Interment private.

LANG.—On May 26, at White Plains, N. Y., Charles E., son of Oscar and the late Mary E. Lang. Funeral private.

LEVOR.—Friday, May 26, at his residence, 353 West 118th St., Moses L. Levor, beloved father of Mrs. J. Heed, Mrs. B. Block, Rose, Samuel M., Victor, Harry Simpson. Funeral May 28 at 2 P. M. King David Lodge, No. 26, I. O. F. & A. M., and of Chevera Bnes, Jechne Germany Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Newark, N. J.; Henry James Lodge, No. 79, I. O. B. B., invited. Automobile cortege.

MABIE.—Suddenly, on May 24, Ann Matilda, beloved wife of the late George Whitfield Mabie, aged 68 years. Funeral services at Plymouth Church, Orange St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MURPHY.—On Friday, May 26, 1916, Jeremiah P. Murphy. Funeral from his late residence, 324 Convent Av., on Monday at

GIANTS TAKE FOURTEENTH SUCCESSIVE GAME, WITH BRAVES THE VICTIMS—YANKEES WIN TWO

GIANTS RAIN HITS ON BRAVES FIELD

Smash Ball in Every Direction and Swamp Luckless Boston by Score of 12 to 1.

AND IT MAKES FOURTEEN

Change of Scene from West to East Fails to Check Power of Attack of McGraw's Lusty Warriors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—Using their bludgeons with telling effect, the climbing clan of McGraw had no trouble in recording their fourteenth consecutive victory today, crushing the Braves under a 12 to 1 score.

Tyler was batted all over the lot and his wildness contributed to the size of the score. If he had anything at all on the ball it was just enough to drift it up against the visitors' bats. As a result the Braves' fielders got plenty of exercise pursuing the ball here, there, and everywhere.

Burns, Doyle, Robertson, and Merkle drove out some lusty smashes, and the Giants bunched their hits off Lefty, taking advantage of almost every opportunity that was presented. They amassed a total of fourteen hits.

Jeff Tesreau started for the Giants, but a hot one from Tyler's bat in the second inning injured the little finger of his pitching hand and when the Braves came to the bat in the following inning they found themselves facing Ralph Stroud.

Ralph had a very easy time, as the Giants clubbed into the lead in the third and were never headed. The capricious wind bothered the Boston fielders a bit, but not the Giants, Kauff and Robertson making some excellent catches. Other fielding features were contributed by Maranville, Doyle, Merkle, and Fletcher.

A triple by Burns and a sacrifice fly by Doyle gave the Giants a run in the opening inning, but the Braves made it a tie in the second, when Compton singled and Gowdy doubled, the former scoring on Tyler's single, which lodged Tesreau. Fletcher recovered the ball in time to get Tyler at first.

Tyler forced in a run in the third. Burns and Doyle got on by passes and Robertson sandwiched a hit between them. There was one down, but Ty could not get it over to Kauff, passing him and forcing in Burns. A sacrifice fly by Fletcher scored Robertson.

A single by Robertson, a triple by Doyle, and the mussing up by Smith of Bennie Kauff's squeeze gave the Giants two more in the fifth. In the seventh a pass to Burns, a hit by Robertson, a wild pitch by Tyler, a sacrifice fly by Doyle, and Maranville's foolish attempt to run down Kauff, who had been caught between first and second, added an additional pair to the Giants' score.

Fletcher was hit by Tyler in the eighth—and it looked as if the act was deliberate—and advanced to third on outs and scored on a single by Kelly, who batted for Rariden.

The ninth was a merry-go-round. Burns doubled, was put to third on a sacrifice by Robertson, and scored on Doyle's double. Kauff walked and Fletcher beat out an infield hit, filling the bases. Merkle's hit scored Doyle and Kauff, and a safe smash by McKechnie put Fletcher over. Kauff was caught off first three times. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	4	2	1	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	1	5	3
Robertson,rf	4	3	3	2	0	Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Doyle,2b	5	2	2	2	3	Collins,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	2	1	0	4	0	Whitted,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	2	2	4	5	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	8	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	3	7	0	Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	1
McK'hnie,3b	5	0	1	1	2	Compton,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	8	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	1	7	0
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	1	Tyler,p	4	0	1	0	3
Stroud,p	4	0	0	0	3	Tragessor,c	1	0	0	0	3
aKelly	1	0	1	0	0						
Doolin,c	1	0	0	3	0						
Total	33	12	14	27	14	Total	33	1	7	27	15

a-Batted for Rariden in eighth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Smith, Gowdy, Tyler.

New York	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	4	—12
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Gowdy, Konetchy, Burns, Doyle. Three-base hits—Burns, Doyle. Stolen base—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Robertson. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, (2,) Fletcher. Double plays—Smith to Evers to Konetchy; Doyle to Fletcher to Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 6; off Tesreau, 2; off Stroud, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 2 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Stroud, 5 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Tyler, 14 hits, 11 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Tyler, 4. Wild pitch—Tyler. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

REDS BEAT CHICAGO AGAIN.

Cincinnati Bunches Hits on Pitchers of the Cubs.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Cincinnati took the second game of the series from Chicago here today by 5 to 4. Chicago used three pitchers, Hendrix and Lavender being relieved as the result of bunching of hits by the local team. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	0	3	Schulte,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Neale,cf	5	1	1	6	1	Flack,rf	4	2	2	4	0
Chase,lf	4	0	3	2	0	Williams,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Wingo,c	4	1	2	1	5	Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Griffith,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	5	0	M'C'thy,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Herzog,ss	4	0	0	0	2	Fischer,c	2	0	1	5	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	2	Mulligan,ss	4	0	0	0	1
Toney,p	4	2	1	0	0	Doolan,ss	3	0	0	1	0
						Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aZwilling	1	0	1	0	0
						bMann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	11	Total	30	4	9	24	12

a-Batted for Hendrix in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.
Errors—Saier, Louden.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Chase, Wingo. Three-base hit—Williams. Stolen bases—Wingo, Louden, Chase, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double play—Neale to Wingo. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 3; off Lavender, 1; off Toney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 6 hits, 2 runs, in four innings; off Lavender, 3 hits, 1 run, in three innings; off Seaton, no hits no runs, in one inning; off Toney, 9 hits, 4 runs, in nine innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	—10	14	2
Toronto	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	7	1

AT MONTREAL.

											R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	—10	15	3
Montreal	0	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	—15	13	6

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6	9	2
Baltimore	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	—15	0	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Richmond	15	9	.625
Newark	14	9	.609
Providence	13	9	.591
Baltimore	14	11	.560
Montreal	12	12	.500
Buffalo	11	13	.458
Rochester	8	15	.348
Toronto	7	16	.304

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:15 P.M. N. Y. American vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston 1, (First game.)
New York, 6; Boston, 5, (Second game, ten innings.)
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 12; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 5. (Eleven innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	22	12	.657
Washington	22	12	.647
New York	18	13	.581
Boston	17	17	.500
Chicago	14	17	.424
Philadelphia	13	19	.406
Detroit	13	20	.394
St. Louis	12	20	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	12	.613
Brooklyn	17	11	.607
New York	16	13	.552
Boston	15	14	.517
Cincinnati	17	20	.459
Chicago	16	20	.444
St. Louis	16	20	.444
Pittsburgh	14	20	.412

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

BROWNS YIELD TO INDIANS.

Cleveland Downs St. Louis by the Score of 4 to 2.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis 4 to 2 here today. Manager Jones of St. Louis was banished by Umpire Hildebrand for disputing a decision. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	4	1	Shotton,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Engle,3b	4	0	1	0	5	Johnson,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Miller,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Sisler,1b	4	2	2	9	2
Wambsgans,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	5
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	5	1	Hartley,c	3	0	0	4	0
Klepfer,p	4	0	1	1	0	Davenport,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBorton	1	0	1	0	0
						bTobin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	11	Total	30	2	6	24	17

a-Batted for Davenport in eighth.
b-Ran for Borton in eighth.
Errors—Engle, Wambsgans, Pratt, and Groom.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hits—Speaker, Shotton. Three-base hits—Graney, Gandil, Sisler. Stolen bases—Gandil, (2,) Howard, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Roth, (2,) Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double play—Graney and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—Cleveland. First base on balls—Off Klepfer, 3; off Davenport, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Davenport, 7 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; off Groom, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; Davenport, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill, Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

DUMONT PUZZLES ATHLETICS

Leads Senators to Victory in His First Start of Season.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Washington won from Philadelphia today by 2 to 1. Dumont, pitching his first game of the season, allowed only three scattered hits, and Myers was not far behind in effectiveness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Schang,c	4	0	1	6	1
Milan,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	3	0	0	12	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	2
Shanks,lf	2	0	0	3	0	Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Jamieson,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Walsh,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Henry,ss	2	0	0	1	2	Pick,3b	3	0	1	0	2
McBride,ss	3	0	0	1	3	Stellbauer,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Dumont,p	3	0	0	0	2	Myers,p	3	1	1	1	1
Total	27	2	5	27	13	Total	30	1	3	24	12

Errors—Witt, Jamieson, McBride.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Strunk, Myers, Morgan, Jamieson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 5 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Dumont, 3 hits, no runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (Shanks and Henry.) Struck out—By Dumont, 1; by Myers, 6. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

HUMMER HOLDS WESLEYAN.

Union Pitcher Puzzles Middletown Men, Who Lose by 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 26.—Wesleyan was unable to hit Hummer at crucial times and lost to Union here today by a score of 7 to 1. Hummer was in rare form, continuing the work of last Saturday, when he fanned twenty St. John's batsmen.

Wesleyan made six singles, but fourteen men returned to the bench by the strikeout route. The visitors used two pitchers, but neither was effective. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	—1	6	3
Union	3	0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 .	—7	8	1

Batteries—Dubois, Zeholzer and Chapin; Hummer and Green.

Army and Navy Nines Meet Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26.—With seven Cabinet Officers, including Secretary of the Navy Daniels, assured as rooters, and with the weather man planning to give them the best sample he has in his basket, the Army and Navy baseball teams are to meet here tomorrow afternoon in the annual interservice championship battles. The Army lads arrived this afternoon. The Navy's chances, formerly looked upon as not more than even, were given a bump today with the announcement that Connolly, 'Varsity catcher, had been sent to the hospital with a badly sprained ankle.

College and School Games.

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 9; Trinity, 5.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 6; Iowa, 4.
At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate, 15; Middlebury, 4.
At Pottstown, Penn.—Hill School, 4; Haverford School, 2.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 5; Syracuse, 2.
Utica, 3; Elmira, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Albany, 0.

Eastern League.

New London, 2; New Haven, 1.
Lynn, 7; Lowell, 6.
Portland, 3; Lawrence, 0.
Worcester, 4; Hartford, 4.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 2.
Indianapolis, 2; Toledo, 1.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 2; Memphis, 1.
Birmingham, 5; Nashville, 2.
Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 8; New Orleans, 2.

Military Naval Tournament—Sheepshead Bay.

Afternoon 2:30. Evenings 7:30. Manoeuvres, Air Ships; Athletics, Music, Fireworks. Special feature, Athletic Contests. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

TIMELY HITS WIN TWO FOR YANKEES

Grand Stand Finishes of the Grandest Kind Put Red Sox on Short End Twice.

The Yanks launched two skyrocket finishes on the World's Champion Red Sox yesterday, winning both games of a double-header in two dynamic rallies which electrified the nervous systems of more than 12,000 persons who had surged into the Polo Grounds for the first double-header of the season. The Yanks took the first game 2 to 1 in a ninth-inning rally and they rushed from the rear in the second game and beat the Red Sox, 6 to 5, in the glittering tenth.

Walter Pipp set off a big wad of guncotton in the ninth inning of the first game. The score was gummed up at 1 to 1, when Gedeon jammed out a double. Paddy Baumann contributed an infield hit and Pipp unbottled a huge drive to right field which would have been good for three bases. It sent Gedeon scampering home with the winning run and Pipp got credit for only a single. It was the longest single in the history of the Polo Grounds.

Now just take a peek at the second game. A cyclone of hits tied the score for the Yanks at 5 to 5 in the eighth, and in the tenth, with two down, Walters singled and went to second on an error. He traveled home with the victory on Bob Shawkey's singeing single. These two uproars constituted the biggest baseball bargains ever offered to the customers of the Yankees.

The opener was a pitching duel between Fisher and Leonard, the Yankees' timely hitting giving the Vermont schoolmaster the better of the argument. The Bostons scored in the sixth when Fisher became liberal and walked Leonard and Hooper. Barry rolled a grounder to Pipp, who forced Leonard at third. Duffy Lewis singled and scored Hooper.

The Yankees tied it up in the seventh. After Magee had fanned, Gedeon singled to left. He was forced at second by Baumann, who scooted to third on Thomas's error and second on Pipp's single.

Then came the ninth, when Gedeon doubled, Baumann singled and Pipp won the game by driving Gedeon home. Pipp not only drove in both tallies but he also made a bare-handed circus stop of Thomas's flaring hopper in the fifth and got the ball to Fisher in time to retire the runner at first.

The second game saw the New York debut of Allen Russell, the Yankees' young pitcher from Richmond. Russell was nervous in the seventh and did much toward defeating his own ends with a couple of wild throws. Both clubs used enough pitchers to start a new league. The Yankees called upon Russell, Mamaux, Keating and Shawkey, while the Red Sox used up Vean Gregg, Carl Mays and Sambo Jones.

Gregg believes in conserving his strength, so he sleeps five minutes between each two pitches of the ball. If Gregg had not been spotted, night would have swallowed the Polo Grounds before the sixth inning was reached.

The Yankees assumed a good lead in the second. Baumann singled and Pipp sacrificed. Dan Boone sent a short single to centre and Baumann rushed home. He would have been out, at the plate by several feet if Sam Agnew had not dropped the ball. Boone went to second on the misplay and reached third on another error by Agnew. High uncorked a tiny bit of a Texas leaguer just back of the infield and Boone scored. High was out stealing and Walters got a double because Lewis lost the ball in the sun's glare. Russell accepted a pass and Gilhooley beat out an infield tap, filling the bases. Lee Magee had a fine chance to clean up, but Lee blew, rocketing to Lewis.

Boston got the lead in the fourth. Hoblitzel walked and scored on Walker's triple. Gardner's single scored Walker. Janvrin sacrificed and Agnew was safe on Boone's error. Henriksen, in the role of pinch hitter, flied to High and Gardner romped in after the catch. Walters saw the ball slip through him and Gardner scored.

Boston got two more in the seventh. Agnew walked and Mays rolled to Russell, who made a wild throw to second to get Agnew. Hooper sacrificed and Barry rolled to Russell. Russell threw the ball home to get Agnew, but he bounded the ball off the runner's head and Agnew and Mays counted.

With two out in the eighth, the Yanks woke up and pounded Mays's elusive underhand ball for five hits and three runs, and tied the score. Pipp, Boone, High, Walters and Caldwell all hit in a row, Boone's contribution being a double.

With two down in the tenth, Walters singled toward first, the ball bounding off Barry, who made a bad toss in hastily covering the bag. Shawkey then smashed out a single which scored Walters with the winning run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Magee,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Barry,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	3	1	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Baumann,3b	4	1	2	4	2	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	6	3	Walker,cf	4	0	1	0	1
Boone,ss	3	0	0	1	7	Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1	3
High,lf	2	0	0	3	0	Janvrin,ss	3	0	1	2	4
aMullen	1	0	0	0	0	Carrigan,c	0	0	0	1	0
Hartzell,lf	0	0	0	2	0	Thomas,c	1	0	0	2	0
Nun'mak'r,c	3	0	0	1	3	Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	2						
Total	31	2	10	27	13	Total	28	1	6	h24	8

a-Batted for High in seventh inning.
b-None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Thomas, Baumann, Boone.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Magee, Gedeon. Stolen bases—Baumann, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Carrigan. Double plays—Walker and Janvrin; Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 4. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Leonard, 10 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Boone.) Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Leonard, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	2	3	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Barry,2b	3	0	1	5	5
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Baumann,3b	4	1	1	4	2	Hoblitzel,1b	2	1	0	16	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	1	0	Walker,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Boone,ss	5	2	2	0	1	Gardner,3b	5	1	1	0	2
High,lf	4	1	2	2	1	Janvrin,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Walters,c	5	1	3	7	3	Agnew,c	3	1	0	2	1
Russell,p	4	1	2	0	2	Gregg,p	1	0	0	0	0
cHartzell	0	0	0	0	0	aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Keating,p	0	0	0	0	0	bThomas	1	0	0	0	0
dCaldwell	1	0	1	0	0	Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	37	6	14	30	13	Total	33	5	6	*29	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Gregg in fourth inning.
b-Batted for Mays in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Markle in seventh inning.
d-Batted for Keating in eighth inning.
Errors—Barry, Agnew, (2,) Boone, Walters, Russell, (2.)

New York	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Walters, Boone. Three-base hit—Walker. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Gedeon, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Pipp, Janvrin, Hooper, Magee. Double plays—Barry and Hoblitzel; Janvrin, Barry, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 7. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 5; off Shawkey, 1; off Gregg, 3; off Jones, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gregg, 5 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Mays, 7 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Jones, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Russell, 3 hits, 2 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Markle, no hits, no runs in one-third of an inning; off Keating, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Shawkey, no hits, no runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (High.) Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Mays, 1. Wild pitch—Jones. Time of game—Two hours and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

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OUST ROBINS FROM LEAD.

Phillies, Headed by Alexander, Win and Reach Top.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Alexander, the star hurler of the Phillies, who has at times been soft picking for the Brooklyn aggregation, got dire revenge here this afternoon in the first contest of the series to decide the possession of first place in the pennant race. He downed the aspiring Superbas by the score of 1 to 0, and thrust them back into second place, while the champions now are back at the top of the roost.

Alexander had the able assistance of his teammates, who backed him up in brilliant fashion.

It took a pinchhitter and a weird throw by O'Mara to clinch the game in the eighth session. Then, with Whitted on second as the result of a double to left field, Manager Moran took Cooper from the game and sent Stock to the plate. Stock singled, and when O'Mara threw too late to first, the ball went to the grandstand and Whitted scored the lone tally of the contest.

While both pitchers were hit hard, the game was a battle between Sherrod Smith and Alexander, and the honors were even. The local twirler was batted hard in spots, especially in the sixth when Brooklyn filled the sacks on three singles with only one man out. On Cutshaw's short fly to Cravath, Stengel tried to score from third and was put out on Gavvy's perfect throw to Killifer. That was the last chance the Dodgers had to score, for Alexander got stronger from then on and easily blanked his opponents.

A crowd of more than 8,000 turned out to welcome home the Phillies after their fine road trip, and there was plenty of good work for the onlookers to enjoy. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne,3b	4	0	0	0	1	Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	1	2	1	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	3	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	2	0	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	1	2	5	0	Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Cooper,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Good,lf	0	0	0	1	0	O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	2	6
Paskt,lf,cf	3	0	2	2	0	Meyers,c	1	0	1	6	3
Killifer,c	3	0	0	10	1	Smith,p	2	0	0	0	1
Alexander,p	3	0	0	1	1	bJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
aStock	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	28	1	9	27	4	Total	33	0	8	24	16

a-Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Meyers in ninth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Whitted.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Niehoff, Whitted. Stolen bases—Daubert, Cutshaw, Wheat. Sacrifice hit—Meyers. Double plays—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert; Whitted (unassisted); Cravath and Killifer. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 9 hits 1 run in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Meyers). Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Alexander, 4. Wild pitch—Alexander. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

ERROR BEATS CARDINALS.

Wild Throw in Eleventh Inning Gives Pittsburgh 6 to 5 Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A wild throw by Betzel in the eleventh inning today enabled Schmidt to score and Pittsburgh to defeat St. Louis by 6 to 5. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	0	2	0	0	Smith,cf	6	1	1	4	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Corhan,ss	4	1	2	8	2
aGibson	0	0	0	0	0	Butler,ss	2	0	0	0	1
Mamaux,p	2	0	0	0	1	Konetchy,1b	5	0	2	10	0
Wag'r,ss,1b	6	0	1	4	3	Betzel,2b	3	1	0	2	6
H'ch

COLLEGE STARS QUALIFY IN TEST

CORNELL QUALIFIES EIGHTEEN ATHLETES

Leads Trials for Intercollegiates —Yale Is Second, with Fifteen Qualified.

CALIFORNIANS DO WELL

Fourteen Coast Men In Finals—Murray of Stanford Runs Splendidly in the High Hurdles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—Athletes from fifteen colleges, members of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, qualified in the trials in eleven of the thirteen events conducted in the Harvard stadium this afternoon at the forty-first annual championship meeting. The first day's trials brought out few extraordinarily good performances, but, for the most part, the track and field event men displayed the form expected and there was not much to upset the general calculations.

Cornell made the looked-for showing, scoring the highest number of qualifiers for tomorrow's finals. Eighteen members of Jack Moakley's team will be in the championship lists as the result of the eliminations, the Ithacans counting in every contest, with thirteen men in the track events and one in each of the five field events. Yale ran a close second to Cornell, scoring fifteen men and missing qualifications only in the quarter-mile run and the hammer throw. Of these, eight were in the track events and seven in the field events.

The count for the other colleges was: Harvard, 8; Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford, Dartmouth, Princeton, and California, 7 each; Michigan, 6; Pennsylvania State, 4; Syracuse and Bowdoin, 2 each, and Massachusetts Technology, Rutgers, and Swarthmore, 1 each—a total of 93.

Californians Qualify Fourteen.

The two California teams together put men into seven different events, six of the fourteen coast athletes qualifying for three track events and eight getting into the field events, being shut out only in the pole vault.

Captain F. S. Murray of the Leland Stanford team made good his promise in the high hurdles. Three times this year in the West he has been credited with a record of 15 seconds flat, and he did it again today. The time, however, was not allowed because of the high wind that was at the California hurdler's back. He simply flew through his race, beating Hammitt of Pennsylvania State by a wide margin. Murray's time was a fifth of a second better than the intercollegiate and collegiate record made by A. B. Shaw of Dartmouth in 1908. Murray's form was such that he is now an even greater favorite for tomorrow's final event, and it is the belief of those who watched him today that he will be able to duplicate his performance without any assistance from the wind. No claim was made by Stanford for the record, and no claim will be made.

Besides the hurdle record which was not allowed, another intercollegiate mark narrowly escaped going by the board. This was in the broad jump, in which Harry Worthington of Dartmouth, whose jump of 23 feet and 3 inches at Springfield last week was not allowed as a New England record because of the wind, Today Worthington cleared 24 feet 7⅞ inches, which is 3⅜ inches better than A. C. Kraenzlein's record, made for Pennsylvania seventeen years ago; but today Worthington, who is an unusually clean jumper, fouled by one-eighth of an inch and consequently his mark was thrown into the discard. Last year, at Philadelphia, Worthington jumped twelve times and did not foul once.

Even Time in the 100.

The performance of Murray and Worthington were by all means the best of the trials. In the 100-yard dash, two men, Moore of Princeton and Teschner of Harvard, ran in even time, but 22 seconds flat was the best that was done in the furlong dash down to the sixth trial heat, which Kaufman of Pennsylvania won in 21 4-5 seconds. The quarter mile heats were three in number, 50 1-5 seconds being the fastest and 50 2-5 seconds the slowest. Meredith of Penn, Willcox of Harvard, and Riley of Dartmouth winning in order.

Both the half-mile heats were done in 1:58 4-5, the fields in each race being well bunched. Meredith and Windnagle each won, and the qualifying field behind them included all the stars except Uter of Michigan. Wolverton of Yale, however, ran carelessly in the second heat and just got inside the finishing five.

In the hurdle races there were three 0:15 8-5 heats and one of 0:15 2-5, there being no real upsets, while in the low hurdles Norton of California was the fastest topper, running in 0:24 1-5, which was three-fifths of a second faster than any of the other four preliminary heats.

Good Performances in Field.

There were some splendid performances in the field events. All six of the finalists for the pole vault cleared 12 feet 4 inches, the most prominent man eliminated being Haydock of Harvard, who did two inches better than that height two weeks ago. There was much good work in the broad jump also, four of the six men doing better than 23 feet. Worthington led the field with a leap of 24 feet ¼ inch, while Oler of Yale bettered Sisson of Leland Stanford by almost half a foot. Worthington looks like the sure winner tomorrow and a promising possibility for a new intercollegiate mark. Richards of Cornell did not qualify in the broad jump, clearing only 21 feet 4 inches.

In the shot-put, Liversedge of California led the field with 46 feet 2½ inches, beating Spears of Dartmouth, the second man, by considerably more than a foot. Caughey of Leland Stanford also did better than 44 feet. Bowdoin's hammer-thrower, Leadbetter, who was credited with doing better than 168 feet in practice early in the week, had to be satisfied with 155 feet 2 inches, which placed him ahead in the field of qualifiers, with Richardson of California less than seven inches behind.

The Californians, in spite of the fact that they have unbalanced teams, will surely make a lot of points in the field events in the finals. It is not impossible that the teams together can win the meeting, but it seems unlikely, since there are many Easterners in the lists who surely will do better under the elventh-hour pressure than they did today.

Cornell has come almost up to expectations save for the elimination of a hurdler or two. The Cornell half-miler, Taylor, looked good, and Windnagle did some real running in the half-mile. In the sprints Moore of Princeton surely appeared in better trim than did Smith of Michigan, while Teschner gave every promise of being a double sprint winner in the finals. Meredith ran the half and quarter like a champion. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—A. F. Van Winkle, W. C. Bartsch, K. Kelly, and A. L. Culbertson, Cornell; E. M. Teschner and W. Moore, Harvard; H. L. Smith and H. E. O'Brien, Michigan; O. L. Doibin, Penn. State; F. Kaufman, Pennsylvania; W. B. Moore, Princeton; H. I. Treadway, Yale. Best time, 10 seconds, by Teschner and W. B. Moore.

800-Yard Run—C. M. Beckwith, L. V. Windnagle, J. G. M. Taylor, Cornell; W. J. Bingham, Harvard; A. O. Barker and J. W. Overton, Yale; J. E. Meredith and L. C. Scudder, Pennsylvania; C. Peterson, Syracuse; W. H. Price, Princeton. Time 1 minute 58 2-5 seconds, made by Windnagle.

120-Yard High Hurdles—T. L. Preble, California; L. E. Gubb, J. M. Watt, and J. H. Starr, Cornell; F. S. Murray and J. K. Norton, Stanford; E. P. Hammitt, Penn. State; L. P. Gowdy, Swarthmore; J. V. Farwell, Yale; J. A. Grady, Dartmouth. Best time, 15 second, a new intercollegiate record, by Murray.

Shot Put.—H. B. Liversedge, California; A. Richards, Cornell; C. W. Spears, Dartmouth; E. R. Caughey, Stanford; C. J. Cross, Michigan; J. M. Braden, Yale. Best performance, 46 feet 2½ inches, by Liversedge.

440-Yard Dash.—W. D. Crim, Cornell; E. C. Riley, Dartmouth; W. Willcox, Jr., Harvard; A. W. Lynn, Stanford; S. Fontana, Michigan; J. B. Meredith, Pennsylvania; C. Jackes and H. A. Richardson, Princeton; J. M. Coleman, Rutgers. Best performance, 0:50 1-5, made by Riley.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—W. A. Savage, Bowdoin; V. S. Allen, Harvard; F. S. Murray and J. K. Norton, Stanford; D. M. Brown, Penn. State; J. V. Farwell, Yale; D. Trenholm, Dartmouth; G. J. Fischer, Michigan; A. G. Ackson, Cornell; E. Crawford, Princeton. Best time, 0:24 1-5, made by Norton.

High Jump.—F. L. Maker and L. A. Nichols, California; A. W. Richards, Cornell; J. O. Johnstone, Harvard; W. M. Oler, Jr., and C. C. Gifford, Yale. Best performance, 5 feet 11½ inches, by first five mentioned.

Hammer Throw.—G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin; C. C. Gildersleeve and D. H. Richardson, California; C. F. Hagermann, Cornell; C. A. Pudrith, Dartmouth; R. L. Nourse, Princeton. Best performance, 168 feet 4 inches, by Leadbetter.

220-Yard Dash.—D. L. Dolbin, Penn. State; A. F. Van Winkle and K. Kelly, Cornell; E. A. Teshner and W. Moore, Harvard; H. L. Smith, Michigan; D. W. Coakley, Dartmouth; F. Kaufman, Pennsylvania; W. B. Moore, Princeton; H. I. Treadway, G. E. Keller, and C. M. Stewart, Yale. Best Time—0:21 4-5, by Kaufman.

Broad Jump.—H. Worthington, Dartmouth; F. L. Maker, California; W. F. Sisson, Stanford; C. S. Reed, M. I. T.; W. Oler, Jr., and F. M. Hampton, Yale. Best Performance—24 feet ¼ inch, by Worthington.

Pole Vault.—F. K. Fosa, Cornell; H. S. Buck and J. D. Nagel, Yale; W. L. Newstetter and E. L. Sewell, Pennsylvania; K. R. Curtis, Syracuse. All tied at 12 feet 4 inches.

NEW CRAFT IS LAUNCHED.

J. Fred Brown's Yacht Is Designed to Race Vanderbilt's Vagrant.

The new schooner yacht Mariette, belonging to J. Fred Brown of the Boston and Eastern Yacht Clubs, has been launched from the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I. She was designed by N. G. Herreshoff and confessedly built to give Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant a race worth while in an open regatta. Mariette is almost a counterpart of the Vagrant, being but three feet longer on over-all measurement—112 feet and 9 feet on the waterline—89 feet. Their beam is the same, 24 feet, and the draught is 14 feet 10 inches for the Vagrant as against 14 feet 6 inches for the Mariette. Richard Sherlock, a well-known yachting skipper in Eastern waters, is to command the new craft.

YACHT CLUBS OPEN TODAY.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Colonial Will Begin Activities.

About fifty members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club attended the annual May mess dinner at the clubhouse last evening, the event being the preliminary to the opening of the season at the Oyster Bay yachting rendezvous. Commodore Howard C. Smith presided over the first time as the chief officer of the club. At 10 o'clock this morning the club will formally go into commission, with the hoisting of the club's burgee on the club flagstaff and the dressing of all the ships in the harbor. In the afternoon the new one-design craft, added to the fleet of the club this month, will have their first race.

The Colonial Yacht Club, at the foot of 140th Street and the Hudson River, will go into commission this afternoon with the usual formalities. More than half of the 120 boats owned by members had been put overboard yesterday and will dress ship in honor of the opening. Half a dozen of the new motor-propelled boats just added to the fleet will be ready for inspection, and if the weather is propitious a number of impromptu races will be run.

AUTOS REACH HIGH SPEED.

Oldfield, Resta, and Aitken Flash About Indianapolis Circuit.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—Ten drivers today qualified their cars for the 300-mile race which will be run on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway May 30. The trials will be continued tomorrow, when a score more drivers will attempt to make a lap of the brick oval at a speed of eighty miles an hour or better in order to be permitted to start in the race.

John Aitken, Dario Resta, and Barney Oldfield made the best speed in today's trials, Aitken averaged 95.06 miles an hour despite a bad cross wind. Both Resta and Oldfield made a lap at a trifle more than 94 miles an hour.

SOLDIERS COMPETE TODAY.

Records In Danger at Military League's First Outdoor Games.

New York's soldier-athletes are on edge for the first outdoor championships of the Military Athletic League, which embraces all the local National Guard organizations, to be held this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, in connection with the preparedness exhibition. The guardsmen, who have been in training for weeks for these games, are ready to eclipse a few records on the supposedly fast track at the Speedway. The fight for the team championships is expected to be the closest in years, with the Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and Thirteenth Regiments looming up strongest.

JUNIOR TITLE AT STAKE.

Competition Begins for Tennis Championship of Long Island.

The first of the junior tennis tournaments in this section began yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, the event being to decide the junior championship of Long Island. In connection with this, a boys' tournament is also being held.

Several hotly contested matches marked the playing of the first round of the junior tournament. The summary:

Junior Championship of Long Island.—Singles, First Round—J. A. Calian defeated J. F. Baker, Jr., 6–0, 6–0; H. Selig defeated A. K. Doyle, 6–4, 6–4; S. Merritt defeated J. H. Hynes, 6–1, 6–0; A. E. Scovell defeated H. G. Griffith, 6–2, 6–3; J. C. Seagar, Jr., defeated O. V. Filer, 6–0, 6–4; R. Ives defeated B. Roberts, 6–4, 2–6, 6–4; R. D. Golden defeated L. Leverich, 6–3, 6–0; L. M. Banks defeated W. G. Feiler, 6–4, 6–2; H. Isaacs defeated A. Lasky, 6–0, 6–1; F. Anderson defeated S. Goldstein, 6–3, 6–3; L. Orchambault defeated G. McManus, 6–1, 6–5; W. E. Kirk, Jr., defeated E. Belyea, 6–4, 6–1.

Boys' Tournament.—First Round—C. Donaldson defeated L. Halsted, 7–5, 6–1; D. Nichols defeated F. K. Scovil, 8–6, 11–9; H. M. Sadler defeated T. Newell, 6–1, 6–3; D. Thorp defeated G. S. Eiseman, 3–6, 6–3, 6–2; H. Taylor defeated J. M. Baker, 6–0, 6–2.

Second Round—S. Schlesinger defeated E. B. Harter, 8–5, 5–7, 6–4; B. Letson defeated P. Mattsson, 6–3, 6–1; J. Donaldson, Jr., defeated F. Anderson, 6–8, 6–4.

VOSHELL REACHES FINAL.

Easily Defeats C. C. Chambers in Bronx County Championship.

S. Howard Voshell came through to the final round of the Bronx County championship on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday when he defeated C. C. Chambers 6–1, 6–1. Allan Behr defeated William Bostford in winning his way to the semi-final bracket at 2–6, 8–6, 6–3, and then played Abraham Bassford, Jr. This match, however, was not completed, the score being 5 all in the first set when a postponement was necessary.

The semi-finals and the final of the doubles will be played today, and the final of the singles will go over until tomorrow. The summary:

Bronx County Championship, Singles—Fifth Round.—Allan Behr defeated William Botsford, 2–6, 8–6, 6–3.

Semi-final Round.—S. Howard Voshell defeated C. C. Chambers, 6–1, 6–1.

Many Lads in P.S.A.L. Meet Today.

Five high schools have nominated exceptionally large teams in the annual high school track and field championships of the P. S. A. L. which will take place this afternoon at Brooklyn Field. De Witt Clinton, Morris, Flushing, Commerce, and Stuyvesant are the schools which will be in the fight for the team championship.

MRS. WOOD AND MISS HANDY WIN DOUBLES

Take Final in Pelham Tennis Event—Mrs. Raymond to Meet Miss Bjurstedt Today.

Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Edith Handy won the doubles event at the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Guthrie in the final round. The match was, unfortunately, not played out. With each team having won a set and the score 4 all in the third, Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie defaulted, as Miss Guthrie had to leave for Pittsburgh. Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie won the first set at 6–4, and the second went to Mrs. Wood and Miss Handy at 6–0.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marion Fenno of Boston did not pair successfully. They dropped by the wayside in the semi-final round, when Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Handy defeated them 1–6, 6–4, 6–4. In the lower half of the draw Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie came through to the final event by defeating Miss Edna Wilde and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4.

Excellent tennis marked the play in the singles event, in which Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Edward Raymond came through to the final round. The Norwegian won her bracket by scoring a victory over Miss Margaret Taylor at 6–3, 6–3, and Mrs. Raymond advanced by defeating Miss Edith Handy 6–1, 6–2. This leaves Mrs. Raymond and Miss Bjurstedt to fight it out in the final round. It was Mrs. Raymond who forced the Norse girl to a hard three-set match on the women's metropolitan championship, and many spectators then believed that Mrs. Raymond would eventually bring the present national champion to grief.

The play of Mrs. Raymond yesterday justified the confidence in her ability. She was so steady that her play appeared almost mechanically perfect. At times she advanced to the net and scored her aces by kills, while again she played from the back court. In both positions she was effective. Although Miss Handy did not have the skill to make Mrs. Raymond extend her play to the limit, it detracted little from the impressiveness of Mrs. Raymond's work. The summary:

Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Rawson Wood vs. Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Guthrie.

FIRST SET.

Miss Handy and Mrs. Wood—
1 4 6 1 2 4 2 5 4 6—29—4

Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie—
4 1 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 4—36—6

SECOND SET.

Miss Handy and Mrs. Wood—
5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—25—6

Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie—
3 1 1 1 1 2—9—0

THIRD SET.

Miss Handy and Mrs. Wood—
4 0 0 5 1 3 3 4—25—4

Miss Wagner and Miss Guthrie—
1 4 4 3 4 5 6 2—29—4

Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6–3, 6–3; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6–1, 6–2.

Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Marion Tenno and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, 1–6, 6–4, 6–4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Miss Edna Wilde and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4.

Final Round.—Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Guthrie, 4–6, 6–0, 4–4, and default.

Mixed Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. D. R. Wood and H. H. Van Vliet defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and A. E. Ross, 6–2, 6–3; Mrs. C. F. Briggs and Mr. Briggs defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and P. D. Boardman, 6–4, 6–3.

DAVIS PLAYS KEEN TENNIS.

Beats Major on Sleepy Hollow Court —Mathey and Church Win.

Willis Davis, the sturdy Californian tennis player, who has been making a notable record in the invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, advanced to the semi-final round of the singles event yesterday, when he defeated Cedric Major at 6–1, 6–4. Only one other tournament match was played, and in this the veteran doubles team of Dean Mathey and George M. Church defeated Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., at 9–11, 6–1, 6–3. The victors will play Harold Throckmorton and Willis Davis in the final round today.

The doubles competition yesterday was a match which started on last Thursday and was postponed because of darkness. One set was completed the first day, and in this Major and Man gave the indication that a defeat was in store for Mathey and Church. To the surprise of those who waited, Man and Major won at 11–9. The degree of skill which carried them to victory then was somewhat lacking yesterday, and Mathey and Church were in fine fettle for the continuation.

Man and Major adopted the lobbing game, but it found little advantage. Mathey and Church, having lost a set, determined upon a cautious game, letting their opponents do the forcing and then tricking them into errors. This type of strategy gained the second set at 6–3. In the third set Major and Man made a determined effort to break through the defense of their opponents, and did so for a few minutes at the opening. They led at 2–1, but eventually it went to 3 all, and Mathey and Church, seeing their opponents weakening, gathered speed and won the set.

Davis found Major an easy mark in the second round of the singles. The Californian was steadier than in any of his previous matches and had Major on the defensive much of the time. The Pacific Coast star rushed the net at every opportunity and his placement shots worked as if they followed grooves.

R. Lindley Murray, who was victor in the first Sleepy Hollow tournament, will be the attraction today. Robert LeRoy and T. R. Pell have a first-round match to fight out, and Murray, who comes through the first round by default of Alfred S. Dabney, will play the winner. Should success attend his efforts he will play Throckmorton in the next round. The summary:

Sleepy Hollow Invitation Tournament, Singles.—Third Round—Willis Davis defeated Cedric Major, 6–1, 6–4.

Doubles—Semi-final Round—Dean Mathey and George M. Church defeated Cedric Major and Oirick H. Man, Jr., 9–11, 6–1, 6–3.

C.C.N.Y. ROUTED ON COURTS

Dartmouth Tennis Team Takes All Matches in Straight Sets.

The tennis players of Dartmouth College defeated the C. C. N. Y. tennis team on the Marion Courts yesterday by the score of 8 to 0. The visitors took all the matches in straight sets. The work of Jones of the Dartmouth team was especially effective. He disposed of the first man of the C. C. N. Y. team in rather easy fashion by his strong overhead work at the net. In the doubles he was teamed with Captain Larmon, and although this combination had not been tried before, they soon broke through their opponents' game and won their match. The summary:

S. B. Jones, Dartmouth, defeated L. Joffee, C. C. N. Y., 6–2, 6–4; L. J. Larmon, Dartmouth, defeated M. Kursman, C. C. N. Y., 6–3, 6–2. S. B. Jones and L. J. Larmon, Dartmouth, defeated J. Drake and B. Jarmulosky, C. C. N. Y., 6–4, 6–1.

Stanford to Play C. C. N. Y. at Nets

At the Marion Courts at 9 A. M. today the College of the City of New York will meet the Leland Stanford, Jr., tennis Team. The Californians are particularly strong this year, being led by Herbert Hahn, Pacific Coast intercollegiate champion. The teams will play three singles and one doubles match.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment at 4 P. M., May 27: Lieut. T. A. Ryan, 68, to Bur. of Tel.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. H. O. Serini, 25, and C. H. Wash, Jr., Traffic Div., Sub-Div. D, to 2 In. Dis., 5 days, from 8 A. M. May 29.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. G. W. Bostwick and J. Hellmuth, 14th, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 28.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. J. F. Brennecke, 145, 5 P. M., Dec. 10, to 8 P. M. Apr. 28, while under suspension.

Death: Lieut. W. Powers, 21st, at 6:45 P. M., May 25.

Fire Department.

The following are granted leave of absence for 24 hours, with pay, from 8 A. M. May 30:

Chiefs of Bat.: J. F. Devanny, 5th Bat.; P. J. Graham, No. 1, 8th Bat.; H. P. Kirk, 31st Bat.; M. J. Cummings, 21st Bat.

Capts.: J. Sherlock, H. & L. 2; M. F. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9; J. M. Dewey, H. & L. 134.

Lieuts.: J. R. Taylor, Eng. 232; G. A. Kellock, Eng. 294; W. G. Walters, H. & L. 2; J. A. Harney, H. & L. 18; G. J. Dressler, Eng. 50; H. J. Joyce, Eng. 61; L. Howard, Eng. 271; J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 20; J. W. Connell, H. & L. 128; G. C. Wiesmann, H. & L. 118; C. A. Barnes, Eng. 92; E. V. Haipin, Eng. 31; T. J. Corbally, Eng. 41; W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47; J. M. Ferguson, No. 1, Eng. 217; F. Moore, Eng. 225; A. J. Guise, Eng. 229; M. C. Gambon, Eng. 280; J. A. Halpin, H. & L. 122.

Engrs. of Str.: T. E. Tyrrell, Eng. 1; F. T. Leonard, Eng. 8; J. Gorry, Eng. 24; J. H. McCann, Eng. 41; J. P. Rogan, Eng. 83; T. J. Cunningham, Eng. 157; J. Viels, Eng. 82; F. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; O. J. Kline, Eng. 218; T. F. Murphy, Eng. 39; M. Ferguson, Eng. 224; T. Ottmann, Eng. 215; D. J. Fellows, Eng. 57; R. Laird, Eng. 16; F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18; P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 31; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 92; B. Morris, Eng. 80; J. Petz, Eng. 88; J. J. Keane, Eng. 13; F. M. Munn, Eng. 243; T. Buckley, Eng. 47; A. J. Shelvock, Eng. 207; R. J. Riescher, Eng. 215; F. A. Paulus, Eng. 86; P. L. Hoffmann, Eng. 236.

Pilots: J. R. Hughes, Eng. 77; J. J. McGuire, Eng. 86; R. M. Herber, Eng. 66.

Fire, S. M. Keena, H. & L. 32; J. J. Egan, No. 2, H. & L. 46; G. J. Blummert, Eng. 92; P. Johnston, Eng. 16; M. F. Randolph, H. & L. 2; J. Weiss, H. & L. 41; F. A. Lenton, Eng. 73; W. J. Owens, Eng. 76; C. F. Wade, Eng. 73; H. J. Bail, H. & L. 19; J. Roig, Eng. 27; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; G. Stumpf, H. & L. 77; C. R. Widmer, Eng. 132; J. Dannecker, Eng. 153; J. J. Loftus, H. & L. 38; J. J. Fullam, H. & L. 26; E. P. Keane, Eng. 7; D. T. O'Keefe, H. & L. 25; J. Smith, Eng. 74; W. H. Anderson, Eng. 247; J. W. Timoney, Eng. 267; J. F. Wanner, Eng. 23; W. C. Redfield, Eng. 23; J. B. Corrigan, H. & L. 38; A. C. O'Neill, Eng. 38; P. A. Egan, Eng. 249; J. J. Keane, H. & L. 48; T. Hall, Eng. 47; G. O'Donohue, Eng. 93; A. Ott, H. & L. 20; A. Pfund, Eng. 218; C. Winkelman, Eng. 222; F. A. Embeck, Eng. 218; J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20; T. J. Egan, Eng. 42; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 28; W. M. Geary, Eng. 277; W. Rogan, Eng. 233; B. Heaney, Eng. 219; W. A. Mann, Eng. 220; B. W. Knole, Eng. 244; H. M. Harrover, Eng. 244; C. F. Brown, Eng. 244; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; H. Brisco, Eng. 244; R. J. Condon, No. 1, Eng. 247; A. M. Busse, Eng. 286; J. F. Connelly, H. & L. 125; A. Anderson, Eng. 270; J. F. Gorevin, Eng. 205; W. Chapin, Eng. 207; E. A. Matheson, Eng. 264; H. N. Mohring, Eng. 214; D. Eckert, Eng. 264; E. Bratken, Eng. 226; H. J. Downward, Eng. 216; W. H. Casey, Eng. 216; A. Holterbach, Eng. 220; A. Schwartz, Eng. 232; C. Fenster, Eng. 49; E. J. Geary, H. & L. 44; W. F. Wolf, Eng. 90; W. F. Pritchard, Eng. 29; A. Cohn, Eng. 64; L. Rubin, H. & L. 2; J. Sauer, H. & L. 7; F. Wenold, H. & L. 17; E. J. Greiger, Eng. 1; F. M. Bradley, Eng. 27; S. Stanislaw, H. & L. 6; A. R. Thorn, H. & L. 79; A. Golepsky, Eng. 17; W. Roberts, H. & L. 6; J. J. Kelly, Eng. 11; J. T. Daniels, H. & L. 26; T. V. Vaughan, H. & L. 25; W. F. Arnold, H. & L. 35; T. Morris, Eng. 40; F. T. McGrath, H. & L. 25; A. Helbig, Eng. 2; J. F. Connolly, Eng. 242; R. H. Pritchard, H. & L. 13; F. Seitz, Eng. 235; C. Seitz, Eng. 250; E. H. Conklin, Eng. 250; F. J. Johnson, Jr., Eng. 47; A. B. Wright, H. & L. 148; G. Samuels, Eng. 241; R. B. Gann, Eng. 278; A. F. Magnussen, H. & L. 20; J. J. Miden, Eng. 227; E. Meyer, Eng. 222; C. Crockett, Eng. 218; P. E. Weigel, Eng. 218; A. M. Forster, Eng. 217; O. H. Gerig, Eng. 28; G. H. Roth, Eng. 283; E. J. Darmley, H. & L. 123; J. E. Collins, Eng. 252; W. J. Rappold, H. & L. 150; C. A. Vaughan, H. & L. 129; O. C. Lind, Eng. 295; W. C. Samet, H. & L. 129; C. Thole, Hose 6; J. H. Keegan, Hose 7; T. J. Wall, Eng. 275; P. J. Timmer, Eng. 256; G. E. Mineur, H. & L. 134; R. O. Bernitt, Eng. 270; P. L. Giffels, H. & L. 140; A. E. Guinness, H. & L. 140; P. Zimmer, H. & L. 132; C. A. Kalbfleisch, Jr., H. & L. 134; F. Brownley, Eng. 231; E. Steenken, Eng. 204; H. E. Evans, Eng. 227; R. J. Walsh, Eng. 86; J. Deery, H. & L. 115; W. Welsh, Eng. 262; J. F. Cummings, Eng. 57; J. A. Shearer, Eng. 77; F. W. Fitting, Eng. 77; J. Cahill, Eng. 66; F. A. Beyer, H. & L. 108; G. J. O'Connor, Eng. 212; J. H. Hein, Eng. 86; O. J. Ryan, Eng. 57; N. Houston, Eng. 240; B. F. McDonald, Eng. 246; W. J. Horne, H. & L. 137; H. H. Darragh, Eng. 206; J. E. Murphy, Eng. 206; J. Bauschatz, Eng. 206; H. Miller, No. 1, Eng. 213; E. A. Reardon, Eng. 51; G. Fitzsimmons, Eng. 238; R. P. Thomlinson, Eng. 77; J. J. Thornton, Eng. 57; W. Soper, Eng. 62; W. J. Mooney, Eng. 58; G. Grattenthaler, Eng. 211; T. J. Moore, Eng. 6.

Stoker J. Doyle, Eng. 57.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire, W. H. Brewer, as follows: Sun., May 28, at 3:15 P. M., at the quarters of Eng. 23, located at 215 W. 58th St.; Tues., May 30, at 8:45 A. M., at 72d St. and West End Av.

Special leaves of absence are granted to the following: Lieut. T. S. Woods, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 28; Eng. of Str. E. A. Dunn, Eng. 73, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 27; Fire, 1st Gr. P. J. Cahill, Hose No. 2, Eng. 225, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 27.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Marseilles, May 26.
SS Rio Pardo, at Rio Janeiro, May 26.
SS Atlantien, at Copenhagen, May 23.
SS Alphard, at Rotterdam, May 24.
SS Storfond, at Rotterdam, May 24.
SS City of Agra, at Colombo, May 23.
SS Idaho, at Hull, May 25.
SS Tetkoku Maru, at Marseilles, May 25.
SS Bergensfjord, at Christiania, May 20.
SS Madonna, at Marseilles, May 20.
SS Verona, at Spezia, May 15.

Sailed.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, from Genoa, May 20.
SS Weaterdyk, from Kirkwall, May 23.
SS Madiven, from Kirkwall, May 24.
SS Buffalo, from Middlesborough, May 25.
SS Cannisaro, from Hull, May 26.
SS City of Corinth, from Port Natal, May 24.
SS French Prince, from London, May 24.
SS Sophia Couppa, from Cardiff, May 25.
SS Aymeric, from Huelva, May 19.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Nieuw Amsterdam ..... May 27

Europe, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark), Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—SS St. Louis ..... May 27

France, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette ..... May 27

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 27, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS Lafayette.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 29, SS Patria.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 5:30 A. M. May 27, SS Napoli.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.... May 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... June 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzurka Maru..... June 4

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru..... June 5

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six barrels of ground pepper. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ON VACATION.

During your absence from New York events of vital importance may occur. Order The New York Times sent to your country address. Daily, 50c. a month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. a month. Order previous to departure from your newsdealer or direct from Publication Office. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:17|Moon rises..1:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:00	4:34	10:17	10:56
Governors Island	4:40	5:14	10:53	11:36
Hell Gate	6:46	7:20	12:33	1:16

Arrived—Friday, May 26.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, May 17.
SS Ponce, San Juan, May 20.
SS Brinkburn, Dakar, May 11.
SS Santa Rosalia, Boston, May 24.
SS Amoloo, San Juan, May 19.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, May 20.
SS Maravai, Port of Spain, May 19.
SS Yssel, Rotterdam, May 5.
SS Marte, Newport News, May 22.
SS Selene, Kirkwall, April 24.
SS Algortenco, Valencia, May 6.
SS Kaministiqua, Philadelphia, May 24.
SS Luna, Curacao, May 16.
SS Burmese Prince, La Paillce, May 12.
SS Sangstad, Preston, May 19.
SS El Rio, Galveston, May 20.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, May 28.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, May 23.
SS Boveric, Boston, May 20.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, May 24.
SS Cufic, Liverpool, May 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Constable Hook	Seville	May 5
Orlon	Naples	May 4
Lowmoor	Shields	May 9
Hovland	Cardiff	May 8
Agnam	Copenhagen	May 8
Recto	Fowey	May 11
Hermes	Liverpool	May 12
Quernstad	Cardiff	May 11
Tokuyama Maru	London	May 13
Strathtay	La Paillce	May 12
Californie	Bordeaux	May 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Palacine	London	May 13
Iroquois	London	May 14
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 14
Ioannina	Piraeus	May 8
Gregory	Para	May 16
Esperanza	Progreso	May 21
Morro Castle	Havana	May 25
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	May 19
†Kristianiafjord	Kirkwall	May 20
Massdyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Aymeric	Marseilles	May 8
Carolina	San Juan	May 24
Tenadores	Havana	May 20
Sixaola	P'to Barrios	May 20

DU

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—Prov-Wash Ins Co<Owens.
No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.
DECISIONS.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co., respt., v. Bernard Radow et al., appts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Stoyanovich, respt., v. Ebling Realty Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Dowling, J., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.

Adele L. Stiefel, applt., v. Benjamin N. Stiefel, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John A. Kingsbury, as Commr., on complaint of Mary Brady, respt., v. Henry Freel, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Brooks Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., respt., v. Shadbolt Manufacturing Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below, on the authority of Bramhall-Rand Co. v. McDonald, decided by this court May 5, 1916. Order filed.

William J. Schieffelin, respt., v. William A. Prendergast, as Controller, &c., et al., defts., impleaded with George P. Frey et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Orpha Stone, respt., v. William H. Eisen Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Eugene P. Martin, applt., v. George Ringler & Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louise M. Schonfeld, respt., v. McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William Grueber, applt., v. Frank G. Swartwout et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David Levow, as admr. &c., respt., v. City of New York, impleaded, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cornelius J. Mullins, applt., v. David Stevenson Brewing Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Times Square Improvement Company, respt., v. Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Boris Kuloschik, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elsie E. Piser, applt., v. Ferdinand Hecht et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Celie G. Turner, respt., v. The Crystal Flim Company, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward J. Dillon, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman Lanauer, respt., v. James N. Norris et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Pollock, respt., v. Charles J. Stumpf, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles B. Hall, applt., v. Clark Williams, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Veronica Noyer-Murch, appit.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Henrietta Michaelis, applt., v. Dry Dock Savings Institution et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Edw. J. Noble Co., Inc., respt., v. David P. Leahy Realty Co. et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Rappaport, respt., v. New York Railways Co., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce verdict to $1,500, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Augusta Landes, respt., v. Leonard Landes, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Scott, J.; Clarke, P. J., and Dowling, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John L. Snedden, respt., v. Central Valley Nat. Bank, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emma Ederheimer, applt., v. Leopold Ederheimer, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

People, &c., applt., v. May Martin and Joseph Goldberg, respt.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in order, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Pollitz, applt., v. New York Central Railroad Co., et al., respts.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in order, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Lee Fisher, applt., v. Florence E. Fisher, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Brock, applt., v. Ruel W. Poor, et al., as trustees, &c., et al., respts.—Order modified as stated in order, and as modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same vs. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Brock, suing, &c., applt., v. Ruel W. Poor, et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nacirema Company, respt., v. Frank J. Cassidy, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Holmes, indy. and as trustee, &c., et al., applts., v. Hugh N. Camp, indy., &c., et al., respts, impld. with Gerard G. Parsons as sole surviving exr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Candee, Smith & Howland Co.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

John Farrell, applt., v. Wm. H. Archibald, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Kate Smith Cammack, respt., v. Arthur Lipper et al., impleaded, &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Johanna A. Dobrovolny, respt., v. Wm. A. Prendergast, as Controller, &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert E. Lundi, an infant, &c., applt., v. Emma B. R. Dittrich, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Motion denied, with $16 costs. Order filed.

Annie Farley, as admx., v. Peter J. Carey et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Harry C. Melick, as co-admr., &c., of Jacob J. Brush, decd.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Mary Canepari, as admx., v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

B. Altman & Co. v. Sydco Photoplay Corporation.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Susanna Schleich, as admx., v. Paul Schleich.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Agnes Carley v. Midland Beach Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Hyman Wakschal, an infant, &c., v. David Wasser.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Charles Altschueler v. Maurice Brower.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Count Jean Krasicki v. Universal Tool Steel Co., Ltd.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

People, &c., v. Ralph Guarano.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

George A. Colvin v. Post Mortgage & Land Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Walburga C. Meixel v. Charles A. Meixel et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Northern Bank of N. Y.; re Supt. of Banks, &c.; re Gifford Hobbs & Beard.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Anna P. Ribot et al., as admrs., v. N. Y. Railways Co.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Branower & Son, Inc., v. Henry Waldes et al.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

J. Albert Fish v. Frank A. Vanderlip.—Motion denied. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Baum<Fichtnon—Donald B. Abbott, City Real Estate Co.<Boker—Charles J. Hardy. Wills <Leinhardt—John C. Coleman. Kep<Leinhardt—John C. Coleman. Metropolitan Sav Bank<Villa Site Realty Co—Joseph M. Proskauer.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Birnzweig Hygrade Button Works, NY—N. Taylor Phillips, Brklyn Trust Co<Horowitz—Alfred C. B. McNevin. Re Ralph—Charles S. Guggenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Eaton<Logue—The Hon James A. Blanchard, Manheimer<Dages—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—New York Sav Bank<Dora Friede—Herbert J. Goodwin. Dry Dock Savings Inst<Henry Holding Co—Harry Cahane, Annette Berkowitz<Frederick Daub—John V. Cogger. American Savings Bank<Clara Drucker—J. Romaine Brown Co. Jake Zinman<Morris L. Weiss—Sol Stern. Union Trust Co<James Gordan—John J. Cogger. Aaron Lauterbach<Elizabeth M. Muller—Joseph B. Cunningham.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Birnzweig Hygrade Button Works—Edward M. Brown and Otto C. Sommerich.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex-parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex-parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Peters<Dominisch, et al—Ely Neumann. Hayes<Blatt, et al.—Charles M. O'Keefe. Rosenbaum<Schwartz—John Mulholland. Dilg<Frankfurter, et al.—Matthew C. Griffin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Michael Friedsam<Harry Wolfe, et al.—Frank A. Spencer. Henry B. Hess<Henrietta Schubert, et al—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.
DECISIONS.

Peter Ackley, an infant, by Lena Ackley, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. The Board of Education, &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Brown, applt., v. C. Schirrmeister, Jr., and H. Epstein, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. E. Bruer, respt., v. H. King, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Nassau Co. reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

C. M. Carstens, applt., v. F. Locasto et al., defts. G. G. Schinas, purchaser, respt.—Order of the County Court of Kings County reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and plaintiff's motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. J. Casey, applt., F. S. Gannon and J. H. Wagner, as exrs., &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. P. Duffy Co., respt., v. A. Todebush, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to plead over upon payment of costs.

A. Horowitz, applt., v. S. Cohen, as admx., &c., of Ellen Cohen, decd., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Re supplementary proceedings A. S. Hoyd, &c., appit., v. R. Meinberg, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application for the commitment of E. F. Lang, an alleged incompetent.—Order of the County Court of Kings reversed and motion to vacate the original order denied, without costs.

Re application of A. H. McDonald et al., &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re application for the appointment of a committee of the person and property of Susan A. Penfield, an alleged incompetent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. E. Kelly, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

D. Klein, &c., appit., v. P. Maravelas, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

C. H. Meyer, respt., v. Village of South Nyack, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nassau Assets Collecting Co., appit., v. J. S. Bache et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

Richmond Assets Collecting Co., appit., v. J. S. Bache et al., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Rossi, respt., v. The Procter & Gamble Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with costs.

C. Secor, respt., v. N. J. & N. Y. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. F. Sweeney, applt., v. C.N.Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Union Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. L. M. Fleitman, as admx., &c., of A. Heinze, decd., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. Witschief, as executor, &c., of W. H. Hilton, decd., respt., v. F. E. Whitney, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wood-Harmon Warranty Corp., respt., v. Plandome Const. Co. et al., defts.; B. W. Rod Co., and M. Rubin, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Yonkers Savings Bank, respt., v. The Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term:

Samuel Jarmulofsky, appit., v. Samuel Kushin, impleaded with another, respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.
Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opens July 1st.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship, Summer session.

REGENTS' Preparation in mathematics; ten years' experience preparing pupils for Regents. James E. Laden, A.M., Columbia, 419 W. 115th St.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. SUNDAY SERVICES, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday evenings.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Christ's Call to Us."
8—"The Nation's Spirit in 1861 and 1916, a Likeness and a Contrast."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
DR. WOELFKIN WILL PREACH at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.
Rev. George Douglass
Will Preach Morning and Evening.

JUDSON MEMORIAL WASHINGTON SQ.
REV. A. RAY PETTY
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic: "Game Called on Account of Darkness."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"THE WATER OF LIFE."
8 P. M.—"JOHN HUSS, Heretic & Martyr."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"What God Is."
8 P. M.—Horace Bushnell, The Heretic Saint.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE GRACE OF COMPASSION."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M. "Patriotism."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
Service 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 11, Dr. J. M. Philputt speaks. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Memorial Day Service.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11 A. M., "THE COMING OF SATAN."
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "THE BRANDEIS CASE."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and Forty-third St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Home and the World."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH ST. JAMES, Madison Av., 73rd St. Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Pastor, Rev. F. C. HARDING, B. D., M. A., preaches 11 A. M., "Providence and History"; 8 P. M., Address to G. A. R. veterans, "The Right and the Wrong of Pacifism."

FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., On PATRIOTISM.
8, AT ST. ANDREW'S,
West 76th St., west of Broadway.
11, Children's Day Celebration.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Woman's Rights." 7:45, "Modern Soldiers," Motion Picture. Drum Corps.

JANE ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Dr. Holla, Pastor, (Gospel Expounder,) preaches, 11 & 8.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. OPEN ALL SUMMER.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Epworth League service at 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St.
Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11. "The Holy Spirit."
8 P. M., 9th Regiment; Meade Band; Motion Pict. Illus. Songs. "The Nation's Debt."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—"God in American History."

UNION "THE FRIENDLY CHURCH," 48th Street, west of Broadway.
Pastor preaches 11 and 8.
Marigold Quartette sings at 8 P. M.

8 P. M.—CAPT. RICH'D P. HOBSON and ADAM CLARKE BANE, 11 A. M.
Park Av. Church, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

HARRY GAZE.
218 Madison Av., cor. 38th.—Sunday: 11—"Treasures of the Subconscious."
8 P. M.—"Concentration and Consecration."
ALL WELCOME.
June classes to be announced.

HENRY FRANK.
1,999 Broadway, 68th Street, 11 A. M.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE.
Hotel Majestic. This Saturday Morning. Subject: "THE MIRACLE OF MUSIC."
MARCO PEYROT, "CELLIST."
Miss Emma Rolf, soloist; Mrs. Florence H. Jewell at piano. All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE, SUNDAY, 11:15.
Subject: "UPLANDS OF EDEN."
Classes: Saturday, 11 A. M.; Monday, 4 P. M., at the Biltmore.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11:15 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Teaches a religion and worship BIG enough to see the GOOD in everything.
Inspiring Lecture. YOU are welcome.
Subject: "How to Attract Success."

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11—Francis Emanuel Shober; subject, "TEMPTATION."
8—Francis Emanuel Shober; subject, "SAMSON VS. SAMUEL." All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 & 8, WEST END PRESBY., Amst. & 105th St. 8, Memorial Day Service, 6 G. A. R. Posts.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M.—DR. HUGH BLACK.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, 5th Av. and W. 130th St., Rev. Robert Bruce Clark. 11—Anniversary Sermon. 8—Memorial Service. Uniform Rank & Councils, J. O. U. A. M.

DR. PARKHURST preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St.

FT. GEORGE, 185 St., E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY at 11 A. M.
Dr. MARTIN at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. R. C. Hughes will preach.
8—Patriotic Service.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
128th St. and Seventh Ave.
Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. ROBERT DAVIS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE will speak.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE. Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: } William Pierson Merrill. } Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except May 30th.) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Memorial Day service at 8 P. M. Boy Scouts in attendance.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Aaron C. Ketchum, Ph. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9:00 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
2:45 P. M.—Blessing of Outdoor Pulpit.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thomas McCandless.
Daily Services—7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Ascension Day, June 1—7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. (choral), 5 P. M. (choral).

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Choral Evensong ..... 4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Avenue and 21st Street.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 10:15, 11 (Rector,) 8, (Rev. R. S. Brown.)
Ascension Day: Services 7:15 and 11, (Rector;) 4, (Children's Service.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evening at 8.
ASCENSION DAY, June 1.—Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8; 9:30; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Dr. Grant.) 4 P. M., Verdi's Manzoni Requiem. 8 P. M., "The General Federation of Women's Clubs," Mrs. George Zimmerman and Mrs. Mary T. Woods.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Ave.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M. Rector preaches at 11 and 8, Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D., at 4. All services, except evening, continued throughout the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—1st Communion Class.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer; address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNION—7, 8, and 9 o'clock. 10:30—TOURS'S MASS and SERMON. 4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG, ANTHEM.
8 P. M.—SERMON.
ASCENSION DAY—Services, 7, 8, 9, 10—5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector) ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. Burgess) ..... 8 P. M.
ASCENSION DAY.
Morning Prayer: Holy Communion, (Mr. Burgess) ..... 11 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rector).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Rev. J. L. Lasher, M. A., preaches 11 A. M, Rev. J. S. Haight at 8 P. M.
Old Friends Welcomed.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.
Ascension Day, Mass at 6, 7, and 10, (High.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr.)
ASCENSION DAY (Thursday, June 1st.)
11, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Address.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Second Avenue and Tenth Street.
Regular morning service, with sermon by the Rector, (preceded by musical program from 10:30 on.) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, }
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rev. Wilbur L. Caswell.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, Mr. Frederick Warde, Actors' Church Alliance.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
Ascension Day, June 1, 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M.; Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Confirmation Instruction.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH,
Convent Av. and W. 149th St., nr. Amst. Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"THE QUALITY OF MERCY."
8 P. M.—"GLAD SONGS" (Musical Service.)

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.
8 P. M.—Patriotic Service.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Mins. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "For the Lord's Use."
Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill at 8 P. M. Subject: "The Apostles' Creed."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M., George Washington Post Memorial Service.
Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, D. D., will preach.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minster, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M.—Subject: "He Made the Stars Also."
Special Music. Selections from Haydn's "Creation."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. Aquila Webb of Louisville, Ky., will preach
11 A. M.—"Unconscious Influence."
8 P. M.—"The Secret Disciple."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn. The 221st session of New York Yearly Meeting will convene Fourth Day morning, fifth month, 31st, 1916, at Poughkeepsie, New York, at 10 o'clock.

The 222nd Annual Session of the New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends will be held in the Meeting House, East 15th St. and Rutherford Place, commencing Monday, 10:30 A. M. Meeting for Worship 11 A. M. Sunday, also at 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,)
20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader.
Sundays, 11 A. M., 8 P. M., GOOD SPEAKERS AND PSYCHICS.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.,

URGE STATE TO SUE PANAMA FAIR BOARD

Brooklyn Republicans Demand That Alleged Extravagant Expenditures Be Repaid.

ATTACK STATE CONTROLLER

Many Costly Pleasure Trips and Needless Outlays Pointed Out In Report.

Action by the Attorney General to recover money of the State "gotten illegally" in connection with the expenditure of $700,000 by the New York State Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission is asked by a committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club as a result of an investigation of the activities of the commission. According to the committee's report, which was made public yesterday, "the entire project was wasteful and extravagant" and was the result of a commission "having no particular qualifications for the work and representing nothing except practical politics."

The State building, according to the report, housed no exhibits, but was operated as a hotel for the Commissioners and their friends. Four automobiles, a $5,168 china and silver dining service, $5 breakfasts, and other such extravagances helped to use up the State's money. Travel fares to go not directly to the exposition but by way of the Grand Canyon and by way of the Panama Canal were supplied. Not only the Commissioners but their families and various State officials and employes who had no connection with the commission were beneficiaries of the appropriation.

"The responsibility for the improper expenditure," the report says, "is upon the commission primarily, and particularly upon its Chairman and Vice Chairman and upon the officials and others who participated in it. Responsibility was, and is, also upon the Controllers of the State, William Sohmer, Democrat, prior to Jan. 1, 1915, and Eugene M. Travis, Republican, after that time."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo is the Chairman and John R. Yale of Putnam County is the Vice Chairman.

The report points out that Controller Travis, in the case of Charles B. Meyers, the architect, ruled that the bill was $1.50 too high, because Meyers went by way of the Grand Canyon instead of a more direct route. The committee asks why he did not find the same in other cases.

With regard to the New York State building the report has this to say:

"The commission erected at the exposition a New York State building and twelve exhibition booths. The function of the commission states to us that the cost of structures was approximately $214,000 and the cost of exhibits about $200,000.

"The New York State building housed no exhibits, but seems to have been operated as a hotel for the entertainment of the commissioners and their invited guests. It consisted of a ballroom, dining room, and private dining room, with kitchen and appurtenances, on the first floor, and some twenty sleeping rooms with bath rooms upon the second floor, including a Governor's suite and a suite for the Chairman of the commission. There were thirteen sleeping rooms on the second and third floors. All the rooms were furnished in mahogany or Circassian walnut. A full set of dining china and silverware from Tiffany's for fifty-four persons, costing $5,168.70, was installed. Among other things were 54 goblets, 54 champagne glasses, 54 claret glasses, 54 sherry glasses, 54 liquor glasses, 54 cocktail glasses, 54 Apollinaris glasses, 54 highball glasses, 54 whisky glasses, and 54 absinthe glasses, costing in all $407.25.

"The payroll of the commission shows during most of the year 1915 the employment of four chauffeurs at $100 a month; a social secretary, Mrs. C. O. Alexander, at $166.66 a month, and a housekeeper and matron and four maids, the latter apparently for the care of the upstairs rooms. As contrasted with the State's expenditures, the exhibit of the City of New York, which was very creditable, cost about $95,000, and much of the exhibit is in such shape that it can be used again.

The report takes up in detail trips by various Commissioners. One trip on which all the members of the commission, the architect, several stenographers, and clerks went, cost $9,988, and stopped at Buffalo, St. Paul, Chicago, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, El Paso, and New Orleans.

Messrs. Murtaugh, Frawley, and Foley got a trip to Europe out of the State funds in June, 1914. The cost was $897 for Mr. Murtaugh, $902 for Mr. Frawley, and $866 for Mr. Foley.

Governor Whitman's trip in May on a special car cost $20,760.

"The Controller has stated to us he has more detailed information as to the items of this bill," the report says. "We have asked him in writing to file it in his office, but so far as we are informed he has not done so. Officials of the New York Central Railroad Company have stated to us that they have the details, but will not reveal them without the consent of Governor Whitman. We have written the Governor, asking such consent, but have received no word from him."

ALBANY, May 26.—Attorney General Woodbury said today that if the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn had demanded action concerning the money expended by the junket parties to the San Francisco Exposition it was the first he had heard of the demand. "If the matter comes into my office," he said, "I shall take it up and give it thorough consideration."

State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who also is concerned in the demand, left for Brooklyn or Saratoga this afternoon.

ASKS T. & P. RECEIVERSHIP.

Receiver Bush of Missouri Pacific Files Suit on Court Order.

It was announced at the New York office of B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads yesterday, that, acting under orders of United States Circuit Judge Hook, Mr. Bush had begun proceedings for the appointment of receivers for the Texas & Pacific. The suit was brought at Shreveport, La., in United States District Court and was of the same nature as the suit in Texas last year which was thrown out by the United States Supreme Court on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Mr. Bush said the application for a receiver in the present action would not be heard until October, as the court at Shreveport would adjourn today for the Summer.

McCARREN HEIRS GET $6,449.

Powerful Brooklyn Democratic Leader Left Many Debts.

Final accounting of the estate of Patrick H. McCarren, one-time Democratic boss of Brooklyn, who was reputed to be worth half a million dollars when he died, showed only $6,449.69 in the papers submitted to Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday by Samuel S. Whitehouse, executor of the will of the politician.

Under a will of Oct. 15, 1909, McCarren's house at 97 Berry Street was left to his cousin, Margaret McCloskey, and the remainder of the estate to his nieces, Anastasia and Frances McCarren. The accounting of the executor showed $156,145.57 in his hands a year ago. Most of this went to pay debts and claims against the estate.

Slain Innkeeper's Money Hidden.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 26.—The will of Gotthilf Guttenger, proprietor of the Lakeside Inn near White Plains, where he was murdered ten days ago, filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today, leaves all his property to his widow, Bertha. It has been impossible to find out how much property the innkeeper left, he hid considerable money in a secret compartment in the wall of the inn. It is known that he had about $5,000 in different banks.

$12,780 FOR RARE BOOKS.

Original Edition of Shakespeare Poems Sold at London Auction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—A 1640 rare original edition of Shakespeare poems, containing a number said to be wrongly attributed to the Bard of Avon, was bought by G. D. Smith of New York for $950 at the second day's sale of the Steeves library. One of the volumes contains the following preface: "An Addition of Some Excellent Poems to Those Precedent by Renowed Shakespeare, by other Gentlemen." The volumes were of straight grained blue morocco, gilt, preserved in a cloth wrapper within a blue morocco slip case.

Among the other purchases of Mr. Smith were Fletcher's "Christ's Victorie and Triump in Heauen and Earth," 1610, for $200; a number of rare volumes of works by the Countess of Pembroke Yuychurch, 1591 and 1592, $180; a 1567 edition of Horace, $110; a 1690 edition of John Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, $100; a 1632 edition of Shakespeare for $400; a 1601 edition of Southwell's "The Song of Mary the Mother of Christ," $100; a 1646 edition of works by Sir John Suckling, $145.

A rare 1648 edition of Herrick's "Hesperides, or the Works Both Human and Divine," was sold for $680. The total of the two-day sale was $12,780.

BUSINESS NOTES.

In addition to other silk houses that have made similar announcements, the following will be closed on Monday: Cheney Brothers, H. R. Mallinson & Co., M. Heminway & Co., Belding Brothers & Co., Richardson Silk Company, Duplan Silk Company, Rogers & Thompson, Pelgram & Meyer, Silk Publishing Company, and J. H. & C. K. Eagle.

Advices have just been received from Moscow by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York that the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow has opened branches in Kief and Odessa, thereby making it possible for American manufacturers to open direct connections with Southwestern Russia.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—Twenty-six corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $248,500. They include:

The Steiger Trading Co., Inc., trading, merchandising, mining, $50,000; A. E. and E. Steiger, Jr., 49 Murray St.

Wilson Fawn Breeding Corp'n, Buffalo, pawn broking, $60,000; R. J. Kimball, H. L. Jauch, G. A. Orr, Buffalo.

Oak Hill Farms, Inc., farming, cattle, poultry, dairy products, $30,000; W. W. Post, C. M. and C. Moore, Canastota.

Central Information Bureau of New York, Inc., registration, information bureau for advertising, and listing real and personal property, brokerage, management of estates, $10,000; J. I. Taylor, J. W. Walsh, G. F. Buente, 417 Canal St.

Certified Service, Inc., writing machines, advertising typewritten letters, $15,000; G. Rowland, J. M. Shellabarger, W. A. Tompkins, 30 Church St.

P. D. Tanzola, Inc., merchandise, $10,000; M. E. Constantine, N. Jeffries, P. G. Vafiliopulo, 2,057 7th Av.

Timely Fashion Hints, Inc., advertising, printing, publishing, $10,000; J. C. Becher, H. Kellner, K. Wohlfahrt, 16 West 33d St.

Redden Motor Truck Co., Inc., motor vehicles, accessories, $10,000; H. E. Monahan, A. J. Case, D. H. Barber, 2,011 Morris Av., Brooklyn.

Sagittarius Products Corp'n, merchandise, commercial articles, advertising, $5,000; L. Rammo, F. Goette, J. J. Benedikt, 17 State St.

L. S. Paper Box Co., Inc., Brooklyn, paper containers, cartons, receptacles, bottles, $5,000; G. W. Baker, V. Schmaarr, C. A. Leroy, 77 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Worppel Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, drugs, medicines, chemicals, toilet articles, liniments, $5,000; C. F. M. Borneman, A. J. and F. J. Gspart, Buffalo.

Standard Barrel and Keg Co., Inc., Bronx, cooperage, like merchandise, $5,000; J. Stern, M. and P. Zweigbaum, 953 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Kinvara Cafe Co., Inc., cafe and restaurant, $5,000; W. C. Earl, L. Doloughty, M. Winkle, 248 East 48th St.

Cady, Lafond Export Co., Inc., timber merchants, sawmills, $5,000; B. A. Lebett, W. M. Cady, H. S. Lafond, 590 West 174th St.

Thomas Donahue, Jr., Inc., Cornwall, contracting, electric work, mechanical engineers, $5,000; A. B. Frederickson, M. J. and T. Donahue, Jr., Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Eighty-sixth Street Holding Co., Inc., realty, broker, $5,000; S. L. Froehlich, S. M. and H. B. Fischer, Hotel Netherland.

White Eagle Hall Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hall entertainments, balls, lectures, $10,000; P. X. Jagodzinski, W. Retkiewicz, J. Gudel, 328 17th St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., $10,000. Representative, Edward E. Coles, 120 Broadway.

Power Wall Herbert Co., Chicago, Ill., grain, provision, cotton, coffee, bonds, securities, $150,000. Representative, W. H. Robinson, Fidelity Trust Bldg., Buffalo.

Capital increase: Buffalo Contractors, plant corporation, Buffalo, $150,000 to $250,000.

Capital reduction: I. Spencer Turner, New York, $1,500,000 to $2,700,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Success Lake Realty Co., Inc., New York; Globe Woolen Co., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—Charters filed:

Kokker Scallop Cutting Machine Co., Town of Union, manufacture and deal in embroidery and trimming machines, $50,000; Joseph Roschach, West Hoboken; George Hurtig and Michael Stromberg, Union Hill.

Woodstown Ice and Coal Co., Woodstown, deal in coal, ice, wood, and fuel, $40,000; William Richman, Clement B. Richman, Sharptown; Damon G. Humphreys, C. French Moore, Woodstown.

Taylor & Jopson Co., Newark, deal in jewelry, gold, silver, precious stones, &c., $25,000; Francis E. Taylor, George C. Jopson, Irvington; Wm. M. Bennett, Plainfield.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 26.—Charters filed:

Herenden Milling and Bread Co., do a general milling business in all its branches, $1,000,000; Samuel L. Lowe, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

O. K. E. Co., manufacture wheels for motor cars, rims, &c., $600,000; Frank Oberkerch, New York; William Kaul, St. Mary's, Pa.; Victor Lee Emerson, Alexandria, Va.

Premier Graphite Co., mine and quarry for graphite, $1,000,000; K. M. Dougherty, A. J. Sherman, Ferris Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Petroleum Refining Co., mine and bore for petroleum and refine the same, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Doe & Restoy, Inc., do a general commission business, $100,000; Albert B. Doe, Maplewood, N. J.; Charles J. Gormley, Grover J. Carey, Jersey City, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the record.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner 177th St, 107.11 x — x — x 100; Bellmore Holding Co., Inc., to Sivad Holding Co., Inc., 45 Broadway. May 15; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

EAST END AV, s w corner of 82d St, runs w 85.4x s 22x e 2x s 4x e 83.4 to avenue x n 26 ft to beginning; Max Polkak to Susan Almositno, 332 East 91st St, mtg 11,500, April 28; attorney, Ernest N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av. $100

FURMAN ST, Brooklyn, 68 ft n from 1st, Clark St, 72x— to pierhead line; N. Y. Dry Dock Co. to City of N. Y.; attorney, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building $300

INTERIOR CORP., begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 feet w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n w to said centre line x e to beginning; Mary A. B. Waggaman, individually, and another; executrix, &c., to Samuel M. Cohen, 307 West 112th St, all title, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $150

LAFAYETTE ST, 224, w s, 76.3 ft s of Spring St, 24.6x50.4x24.4x50.4; Emma C. Jenkins to May Phillips, 233 Lafayette St, mtg $15,000, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, n e corner of 151st St, 103.9x173.1x99.11x145; Tell Realty Corp. to Charles D. Swayze, at Middletown, N. Y., mtg $285,000, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 171, w s, 55 ft s of 119th St, 31.8x123.7x27x107; Caroline Bloch to Rose Bloch, 600 West 144th St, May 20; attorney, Frank Herwig, 93 Nassau St. .$100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 40.3 ft s of 12th St, 38.3x56.11x38x56.9; Seamen's Bank for Savings to 961 University Place Corporation, 111 Broadway, mtg $22,000, May 26; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 396, n w corner of Catherine Slip, 20x40.1; Catherine and Water Street Construction and Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co. 59 Liberty St., mtg $10,000, April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEST END AVENUE, 245, e s, 112.6 ft n of White St, 18.9x100; James C. Madigan, referee, to Matilda Stiefel, 36 East 66th St., foreclosure, May 10, 1916. May 23; attorneys, Hyde & Hyde, 15 William St. $14,500

2D AV, n w corner of 106th St, 24.5x94; Dodge Realty Corporation to Benenson Realty Co. 401 E 152d St, mtg $25,000, May 25; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 370 E 149th St $1

7TH AV, 301-305, n e corner of 27th St, 163 ft w runs e 77.10 x n 70 x w 1.1 x n 7.8 x 76.7 to avenue, x s 77.9 to beginning; Montrose Realty Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, mtg $150,000, May 25; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

7TH AV, 304-306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 40x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av. May 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $32,000

30TH ST, 216 and 218 West, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 40.4x98.9; Montrose Realty Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $32,000, May 25; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 1,351 Broadway $1

36TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Joseph MacG. Mitcheson and another, heirs, &c., to Sophie K. Wright, 140 West 58th St, e. o. t. trustees, 11, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Mary M. Raborg to Albert S. Hubbard, 160 East 36th St, mtg $20,000, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

36TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 100x98.9; City Mortgage Co. to 324 West 36th Street Corp., 315 West 57th St, quitclaim, May 26; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $1

53D ST, n s, 274 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Millie L. Soltmann and another, individually and heirs, to American Distilled Water Co., 418 East 53d St, quitclaim, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

53D ST, s s, 423 East, n s, 274 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Jos. Rowan, referee, to American Distilled Water Co., 418 East 53d St, mtg $3,500, foreclosure April 19, 1916, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

69TH ST, 211-19 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 112x100.5; Michael Maier to Samson Lachman and another, one-third part, mtg one-third of $100,000, Mar. 30, 1906; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $100

70TH ST, 309 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x102.2; also property in Bolton, N. Y.; Mary W. Knauth to Arnold W. Knauth, trustee, 302 West 76th St, et al., May 23 .....$1

82D ST, n s, 27.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 30x102.2; Margaret McNerney to Manert Realty Co., 22 West 27th St, mtg $81,600, May 25; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

82D ST, e s, 81 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.11; Bessie Glick of Brooklyn to Harris Wilner, 4,700 13th Av, Brooklyn, May 23; attorney, Hyman I. Barnett, 132 Nassau St. $100

103D ST, 218 East, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Montrose Realty Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $10,000, May 25; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

115TH ST, 424 East, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; William M. Wetter to John N. C. Wetter, 424 East 118th St, one-half part, May 24; attorney, William C. Wolf, 152 Nassau St. $1

120TH ST, 364 West, s s, 151 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11; Mary L. Shear, individually and as executrix, to Ernest M. Schumna, 417 East 142d St, May 26; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St $100

129TH ST, s s, 191.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; J. M. Realty Corporation to George H. Church, 1,002 Madison Av, mtg $11,000, May 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

131ST ST, 268 and 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Bertha C. Myers to Wm. O'Brien, 5,398 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J., all title, May 22....$1

141ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, runs s 96.8x e 16.8 x n 96.10 x w 18.8 x n 84.1 to beginning; 7 Delco Holding Co., Inc. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 E 152d St, mtg $7,500, May 19; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 370 E. 149th St. $100

142D ST, 227 West, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Hartmann to Marie Kahrs, 1,362 Prospect Av, mtg $19,250, May 25. .....$1

143D ST, 208 West, s s, 437.6 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x99.11; Mary R. Shea to Eugene F. McGirr, 533 West 29th St, mtg $10,000, Mar. 8; attorney, J. Edw. Murphy, 42 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BAYCHESTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x75; Peter Maltese to Charles Boehmer, 830 Bleecker St., April 16; attorney, John Bauer, 927 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

BECK ST, w s, 250 ft n of 159th St, 25x100; Hugh McLaughlin, referee, to Benjamin Levine, 870 Longwood Av, mtg $6,000, May 25; attorney, Joseph M. Levine, 30 East 42d St. $500

BROADWAY, w s, 72 ft s of Mosholu Av, 50x100; Daniel V. Mahoney to Mary V. Sheridan, Oct. 15, 1906; attorney, William A. Kenny, 420 West 250th St. $100

BRYANT AV, 1,446, e s, Jackson Mortgage and Transfer Co. to Louis Haeberle, 68 Victoria St, Jamaica, L. I., mtg $8,000, May 20; attorney, Adolph Herzig, 880 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I. $100

BRYANT ST, s s, 125 ft e of 173d St, 20x100; Albert E. Kent to Charles F. Arcieri, 1,442 Vyse Av, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CLAY AV, 1,200, w s, 72.2x150.11; Dennis Tackney to Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, and another, mtg $17,500, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

COLDEN AV, 904, e s, 48x105; Edward D. Byrne Construction Co. to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, mtg $30,000, May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,547, w s, 40x100; Byron Holding Co., Inc., to Rudolph Langfelder et al., 1,044 Kelly St, mtg $31,000, May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Daly Av, 43.2x115; George Hooks Building Co. to Zona Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av, mtg $73,250, May 26; attorney, Z. Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av. $1

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Rudolph Langfelder et al. to Byron Holding Co., Inc., mtg $31,000, May 25; attorney, Joseph Levy, 45 Cedar St $100

LAND under water of Pugsley's Creek, begins at mean high water line at line between Lots 28 and 29, belonging to James H. Beuelict and another, containing 5.395-1000 acres; State of New York to William Kropff, 25 West 45th St. et al., April 29, letters patent; attorney, F. E. Klein, 271 Broadway $1

LOT 65, map of Charles A. Stadler; Tracy A. Williams et al. to August H. Fajen, 910 Brook Av, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 74, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Ross Co. to Paola La Rosa, 3,520 Delaveile Av, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 412 and 413, map of Minnieford Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to Minnieford Building Corp., 31 Nassau St, mtg $6,000, May 24; attorney, Sayers Brosnan, 31 Nassau St.

LOT 825B, map of Laconia Park, 25x50x irregular; Max S. Levine, referee, to Walter Whewell, executor, 236 East 178th St, Dec. 28, 1915; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 320 East 149th St. $800

LOTS 75 to 80, map of Martin Schrenkeisen; Martin Schrenkeisen, executor and trustee, to Leo Verenberg, 2,534 Poplar St, June 17, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $2,400

All following same date, map, and attorney.

LOT 28; same to Max Anfanger, 1,450 Winford St. $850

LOTS 26 to 29; same to Herman Terr. .$3,100

LOT 12; same to Louis A. Isselhardt, 854 West 181st St. $825

LOTS 151, 152, and 154; same to Thomas A. McCoy, 275 West 146th St. $1,175

LOTS 62, 63, 81 to 84; same to William H. Salin, 150 East End Av. $2,800

LOTS 101 and 102; same to James Magee, 821 West St. $850

LOT 145; same to Lazar I. Waldman, 481 East 167th St. $800

LOTS 68, and 69; same to Moses J. Weber, 819 Hunts Point Av, and another. $950

LOT 17; same to George Wolf, 1,246 Taylor Av. $775

LOTS 90 and 91; same to Michael Gent, 1,250 East 185th St. $1,050

LOT 179; same to Moses J. Weber, 819 Hunts Point Av., and another. $1,525

LOT 84; same to Anthony Wemmer, 333 East 46th St. $8,000

LOT 18; same to Casper Wolf, 1,246 Taylor Av. $775

LOTS 46 and 47; same to Fannie Wixenbaum, 124 Stanton St. $1,750

LOT 52; same to Henry Sandrock, 527 West 44th St. $775

LOTS 124, 140, and 141; same to Maurice Barker, 452 Rockaway Av, Brooklyn. .$1,075

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 29, n s, 25x125; Colebrooke Co. to Adelaide M. Liddle, 29 Mount Hope Place, mtg $10,000, May 24; attorney, Adelaide M. Liddle, 29 Mount Hope Place $100

QUIMBY AV, s s, being Lot 62, map of Unionport, 100x216; Lucie Pugh, wife of Auguste Helmstetter, 2,253 Watson Av, May 17; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av. $1

RHEINLAND AV, 904, e s, 48x105; Edward D. Byrne Construction Co. to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 31st St, mtg $30,000, May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

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TREMONT AV, n w corner of Daly Av, 43.2x115; George Hooks Building Co. to Zona Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av, mtg $73,250, May 26; attorney, Z. Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av. $1

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LOT 28; same to Max Anfan

Railroad Bonds

We have prepared comparative data on some of the essential features pertaining to the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. This study should prove of value to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140

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The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Stocks Mark Time as Traders Prepare for a Four-Day Outing.

There was a sharp contraction in the volume of security dealings yesterday, and unless there are some unlooked-for news developments over Sunday it looks very much as though trading would be reduced to a minimum for the next two sessions which precede the holiday. A great many brokers were arranging their affairs yesterday to allow them to be away until Wednesday, and the absence of any news of the kind which Wall Street considers significant gave little color to transactions on the Stock Exchange.

The news which came over the wires shortly before the close of the previous session, on Thursday afternoon, to the effect that the British Treasury Department was preparing to levy a supertax of two shillings to the pound on all incomes derived from British holdings of foreign securities had much less influence on prices than might have been expected. For months the bugbear of traders has been the weight of foreign liquidation hanging over this market, particularly over the rails, and the announced intention of Chancellor McKenna to force out a new lot of American securities through the penalty tax had at first a depressing influence. Yesterday traders were inclined to look at the new move from a different angle. They concluded that if it had become necessary to adopt strenuous measures to keep up the supply of foreign securities used to stabilize exchange rates it was a fair conclusion that the European liquidation is on the wane.

No one knows how much of Europe's enormous accumulation of American stocks and bonds has now been sold back to investors in this country, but the belief is held by leading bankers that the amount is even larger than might be supposed from the partially complete figures collected some months ago from corporation records. The Allies have spent vast sums in the United States for the prosecution of the war, and they have borrowed but a small part of this, the remainder having been supplied almost entirely by the proceeds of security sales. In view of what has been done in this way in the past, it is not likely that the market will experience any serious difficulty in absorbing the new collections of stocks and bonds which will result from the new tax measures.

The inflation which has taken place in the automobile issues continues, but perhaps no more rapidly than the inflation in the business on which the securities are based. The public has evidently come to the conclusion that such a tangible evidence of prosperity as is being supplied by the increased sale of cars is not to be denied. There were reports yesterday of three more mergers in this field, one of them to embrace the manufacturers of three leading makes of automobiles and the other two of accessory companies. Willys Overland was helped by rumors of a new combination to a new high price at 276⅞. With a net gain for the day of 5½ points this issue stood out above the other industrials, which for the most part showed only fractional changes for the day. The movement in Reading appears to have flattened out, although the issue was fairly active in a narrow price range yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2¼

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾@3
4 months	3 @3¼
5 months	3 @3¼
6 months	3 @3¼
8 months	3½@3¾
10 months	3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2½@3
4 to 6 months	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	+.00
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	+.00
Paris—				
Demand	5.92½	5.93	5.92¾	..
Cables	5.92¼	5.92½	5.92¾	..
Berlin—				
Demand	76.50	76.37½	76.37½	..
Cables	76.62½	76.50	76.50	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or fractions to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8685 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.92½	5.92¼
95.28 Berlin	76.37½	76.50
20.20 Austria	13.15	13.30
26.70 Scandinavia	29.95	30.05
19.20 Spain	19.90	19.95
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22¾	5.22
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.88
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.62½
5.1826 Italy	6.36¾	6.36
31.45 Russia	30.60	30.75
China—		
Hongkong	52.35	52.50
Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.18	42.24
32.40 Rio	24.50	24.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $475,968,259; balance, $25,284,068; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $516,158.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 3-16d, unchanged; in New York, 71¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55@57c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	384,550
Same day last year	166,164
Year to date	71,398,550
Same period last year	50,917,604
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.30 — .20
Same day last year	87.34 — .04

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	144	100	Adams Express	139	139	139	139	....
18	20	400	Advance Rumely	20½	20½	19½	19½	— ½
39½	40	100	Advance Rumely pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	23	500	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
27¼	27⅝	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27	28	27	27½	....
81½	82½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	82	82	— ¼
73½	73⅞	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	74⅝	73¼	73⅞	+ ¼
56⅜	57	400	Am. Can	57	57	56¾	56⅝	— ⅛
110	111½	100	Am. Can pf	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	+ ¼
60½	61¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅝
159	159¾	1,000	Am. Coal Products	158½	160⅞	158½	159	+ ½
⅞	9	200	Am. H. & Leather	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
29	29¼	900	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
22	22¼	400	Am. Linseed	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
73½	73½	9,800	Am. Locomotive	74¼	74⅝	73¼	73½	— ⅛
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	....
99⅜	99¾	2,500	Am. Smelt. & R.x d	100⅜	100⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	100	Am. Steel Fdries	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
111	113½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅜	112⅞	112⅜	112⅞	+ ⅜
117½	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	—1
129⅜	129⅝	2,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	+ ½
202½	205	200	Am. Tobacco	205	205	205	205	— ⅛
101½	102	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	107	106½	107	....
45	45½	100	Am. Woolen	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
98	98¾	500	Am. Woolen pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	21¼	2,300	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅝	21¼	19⅛	21¼	+2⅛
85	85½	4,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87½	87⅝	85	85⅝	—2⅛
85	85¼	6,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	—1
105⅞	106½	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	105¾	105⅜	105½	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	....
88⅞	89¼	11,700	Baldwin Loco	90¼	90⅝	88	89	—1¼
109	110	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	110	110	110	110	....
91⅜	91⅞	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	92	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
2	2¼	800	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
2	2¼	25	Do., odd lot	2	2	2	2	....
87	87¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87½	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
93	93½	5,400	Butte & Superior	94	94	93	93	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	700	California Petrol	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅝
179½	180	1,500	Canadian Pacific	179¾	179½	179	179½	— ⅛
54⅜	55	2,800	Central Leather Co	55¼	55¼	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅛
102½	103	4,620	Chandler Motor	104½	104⅞	103	103	—1
62⅜	62⅞	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62¾	....
10⅞	11	100	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10½	10½	....
98	98⅜	2,595	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98⅝	99	98	98	—⅝
129½	129⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	....
130	131	200	Chi. & Northwest	130⅜	130⅜	130	130	+ ⅛
169¾	172	100	Chi. & Northwest pf	170	170	170	170	+ ¼
20¾	20⅞	2,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	800	Chino Copper	53½	53¾	53¼	53½	— ⅛
81	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	....
72	74⅜	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73⅜	73	73½	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
29½	30	100	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
138	139	500	Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138¾	138½	—1⅝
103½	104	3,100	Continental Can	103¾	104½	103	103¾	+ ⅝
111	112	200	Continental Can pf	111	111	111	111	....
194	198	500	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
84½	84⅝	12,600	Crucible Steel	85¾	85¾	84¼	85	— ⅝
216	235	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	220	220	220	220	—14
26½	27⅛	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
111	115	800	Detroit United Ry	112	112	112	112	—1½
51¼	51¼	1,200	Distillers' Securities	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
26	26¼	1,100	Dome Mines	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ⅝
39	39¼	4,100	Erie	39⅝	39½	39	39	— ⅝
53⅞	54	600	Erie 1st pf	54¼	54½	53⅞	54	— ⅛
37	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
322	330	10	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	....
115	117	200	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	....
170½	172	200	General Electric	171⅜	171⅜	171	171	—1
76⅜	76½	5,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¼	77⅜	76¼	76½	+ ⅞
115⅛	115⅞	100	Goodrich pf	115¼	115⅜	115¼	115⅜	....
88	90	100	Guggenheim Explor	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	—2⅞
120⅜	121¼	100	Great Northern pf	121⅛	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	+ ½
41	41¼	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	— ⅝
46½	47	100	Greene-Cananea	47	47	47	47	....
74¾	75	200	Gulf States Steel	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	— ¾
98	98	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	+ ⅛
78	79	200	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	78½	78½	78	78	....
103	104	300	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104	104	+ ½
45½	45¼	1,200	Inspiration Copper	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
18	18¼	500	Interboro Consol	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ¼
75½	76½	200	Interboro Con. pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	— ½
24½	24⅞	2,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
92¼	92⅝	30,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	93½	93½	92	92¼	— ¾
46	46½	300	Int. Nickel	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	....
10¾	11	1,000	Int. Paper	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅞
48	49	2,600	Int. Paper pf	47½	49	47⅜	48	+1
87½	88	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	+ ½
108	110	400	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	108¾	108¾	—1¾
26	26¼	200	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	....
72¼	72⅜	3,000	Kelly Spring Tire	71½	72⅜	71½	72	+ ½
55¼	55½	28,400	Kennecott Copper	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
126½	127	150	Kings Co. El.L.& P	127	127	127	127	+ ⅝
70⅞	70⅞	800	Lackawanna Steel	72	72	70¾	70¾	—1
50¼	50½	3,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	49½	50½	+ ⅞
79⅞	80	4,900	Lehigh Valley	79¼	80½	79¼	80	+1
119	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	+ ⅜
30	31	1,200	Long Island	30	31	30	31	+1½
116½	119	100	Loril. (P.) Co., pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	—1
86	88½	6,500	Maxwell Motors	86	87¼	85⅝	86	— ½
90	90¼	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
58	58⅜	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ¼
67	67⅜	1,300	May Dept. Stores	67½	67⅞	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	100⅜	110⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅞
36	36¼	1,000	Miami Copper	36½	36¼	36½	36½	— ⅛
4⅛	4⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	....
6¼	6½	600	Missouri Pacific	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	1,100	Do., trust rcts	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	....
79½	80	200	Montana Power	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ½
120¼	121½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121½	121	121½	+1¼
73	76	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	....
107	109	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
23½	24	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
67	67¾	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	66⅝	67¾	66½	67¾	— ⅜
18	18	1,300	Nevada Con. Copper	18	18	17⅞	18	....
139½	139½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	139½	139½	139	139½	+1
106⅛	106⅜	3,500	N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅜	105½	105⅞	— ⅞
40¼	40¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	—1¼
61½	61¾	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61¾	61	61	....
28¼	28¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	200	Norfolk Southern	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅝
126⅜	126⅝	1,100	Norfolk & Western	126⅜	126⅝	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
114	114	1,400	Northern Pacific	114	114	113⅝	113⅞	....
8⅜	8⅝	200	Ontario Mining	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	1,200	Penn. R. R	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57½	— ⅜
82¼	82⅝	300	P. C. C. & St. L	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¾
103½	103½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	....
98½	98½	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1
47	47	100	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	47	47	....
100	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	....
41¾	41¾	300	Railway Steel Sp	41¾	41¾	41	41	....
23	23	700	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
103	104¼	53,300	Reading	103	104¼	102⅝	102⅞	+ ¾
48½	48⅝	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	48½	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
111½	111⅝	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111⅝	111	111⅜	+ ¼
4	4	300	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	....
16¼	16½	800	St. L. & S. F. w i	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
16⅛	16⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	—1
183⅛	183⅛	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	183⅛	183⅛	183⅛	183¼	—2⅝
32	32	900	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
54	54	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54	54	54	54	....
95	95	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	95	95	95	95	....
100¾	100¾	2,300	Southern Pacific	100¾	100⅝	100	100⅛	— ¼
210	215	200	So. Porto Rico Sugar	210	215	210	215	+7
22⅝	22⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ½
65½	65½	100	Southern Ry. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	....
103	103¼	200	Standard Milling	103	103¼	103	103¼	— ¼
141¼	141¼	9,100	Studebaker Co	141¼	141¼	138¼	139⅞	—1⅛
45¼	45⅝	4,300	Tennessee Copper	45¼	45⅝	43⅝	44½	— ⅝
13	13	1,200	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	....
63	63¼	900	Third Avenue	63	63¼	63	63	+ ⅝
62½	62½	50	Do., odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
117⅛	117⅝	100	Underw. Typew. pf	117⅛	117⅝	117¼	117¼	+ ½
5	5½	200	Union B. & P. Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
30¼	30¾	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
139⅝	139⅝	8,700	Union Pacific	139⅝	140¼	139½	139⅝	— ⅛
82½	82¾	500	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
96⅛	96⅜	100	United Cigar Stores	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
159½	160	500	United Fruit Co	159½	160	159½	159½	—1½
9¾	9¾	300	United Rys. Invest	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	— ½
22	22	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	22	22	22	22	— ½
22¼	22½	50	Do., odd lot	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛	....
160½	162	1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	160½	162	158⅞	159¾	— ⅛
56	57¼	100	U. S. Rubber	56	57¼	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
74	74	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	74	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
51¾	51¾	100	U. S. R. & M. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
86	86	100	U. S. Steel	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	— ¼
117¼	117¼	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117	117	....
81	81	1,400	Utah Copper	81	81	80⅜	81	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅜	100	Utah Securities	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
42¾	42¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	....
55	55	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	54	54	— ½
15	15	900	Wabash	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	....
50	50	2,500	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ½
28½	28½	900	Wabash pf. B	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
96	96¾	2,500	Western Union Tel	96¼	96¾	96	96⅛	+ ⅜
62	62¼	700	Westingh. E. & M	62⅜	62⅝	62	62	— ⅜
5	5	800	Wheeling & L. E	5	5	5	5	the ⅛
14	16	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	14	14	14	14	—1½
275	276	1,750	Willys-Overland	265½	276⅞	268	275¾	+5½
106¾	107	100	Willys-Overland pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	— ½
37	39	200	Wisconsin Central	35⅜	38	35⅜	38	—1⅜
134½	136	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	135	135	135	135	—1½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Reading led as to volume in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. For a time it displayed exceptional firmness, but reacted sharply late in the day. So far as the general list was concerned, it gradually drifted into a waiting attitude. Prices were moderately reactionary, but the undertone appeared to be fairly good, and there was no decided pressure to sell.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Allis-Chalmers.	27	28⅛	27	28
90	Am. B. Sugar.	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
420	Am. Can	57¼	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
40	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼
20	Am. Linseed	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
720	Am. Loco	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝
180	Am. Smelting	100¾	100¾	99⅝	100
170	Am. Zinc	86⅞	86⅞	85¼	85¼
790	Anaconda Cop.	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼
30	A., T. & S. F.	106¼	106¼	106½	106¾
1,240	Bald. Loco	90⅜	90⅜	88⅝	88½
120	Balt. & Ohio	91⅜	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛
210	Butte & Sup.	93¼	93⅜	93	93¼
70	Cent. Leather.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½
120	C., M. & St. P.	99	99	97¾	97¾
50	C., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20½
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44	43½	43⅝
20	Corn Products.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Small and Irregular in a Less Active Market—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,080 shares of stocks and $175,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 128,283; oil, 70,265, and mining, 271,532. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Acme Tea, w.i.	57½	59¼	57½	58½
2,000	Acme Tea pf., 93	93	93	93	93
4,500	‡Aetna Explos	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞
500	Ajax Rub., Inc	67	67½	67	67½
100	‡Am. Drug Syn	14	14	14	14
1,500	‡Am. Wr. P.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
250	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S.	43	*43¼	43	43
1,100	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	53	53	52½	53
625	‡Butler Chem.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
100	‡Can. Car & F.	65	65	60	60
100	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	85	85	80	80
470	‡Car Lt. & P.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,500	Chevrolet Mot.	241	246	240	240
176	Con. Ordnance	25⅛	25⅞	24½	25¼
374	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	*5⅝	5¼	5¼
4,400	‡Cuba C. Sug.	57	57⅝	56½	56¾
500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	95	94¾	95
335	Driggs-Seab.	134	134	130	131
800	‡Elec. Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡E. & J. Cor. (40-40⅔)	41¼	41¾	40	41
620	‡E. & J. Cor. pf.	96¾	97½	*95½	97½
766	Emerson Phon.	12⅝	*12¾	*12	*12¾
28,000	‡F.-Lynn Ph.	6¼	7⅛	6¼	6⅞
500	‡F.-L. Ph. pf.	4½	4½	3¾	3¾
1,900	‡Gaston, Williams & W.	51	52	51	52
1,000	Grant M. Car.	11¾	11¾	10¼	10½
5	Gen. Ry. Sig.	97½	97½	97½	97½
50	‡Hendee Mfg.	26	26	26	26
80	Holly Sugar C	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
300	H. S. C. pr.	97	97	97	97
250	Inter. Arms.	16	16¼	16	16¼
100	K. Bronze pf.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
100	Ken. Zinc C.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4,900	‡S. H. Kress.	67	72	67	70½
2,000	‡S. H. K. pf.	102½	105	102½	104½
100	‡Lima L. new	36½	36½	36½	36½
500	‡Lynn Phon.	11½	11¾	11¼	11¼
200	Marconi	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½
6,200	‡Maxim Mun.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,400	‡Midvale Steel	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
2,000	‡Perlman R.	27	27	26	26
730	P. T. & M. C.	28¾	28	26	26½
5	‡P. E. & M. Co.	100	100	100	100
500	‡St. J. Lead.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
8,500	‡S. M. C. Co.	62½	65	61½	64
125	S. Body Co.	82¼	82¼	81½	84
485	S. B. Co. pf.	105	100¼	100	100½
1,500	S. B. v. t. ctfs	38¼	39¼	38½	39¾
3,450	‡Tob. Prod.	44	44¼	43	44
500	‡T.-A., w.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
500	Un. Profit S.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	‡U.S.L. & H. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5	5	4½	5
63,900	‡U. Mot., w.i.	76¼	79¼	76½	78⅝
900	U. S. S. Co.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
400	‡W. Pitts. T. pf., w. i.	51	51	51	51
2,000	White M. Co.	50¼	51	50¼	50¾
500	World Film C. Y. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
700	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4½	4¾	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
52	Ohio Oil	235	225	231	— 3
20	Prairie P. L.	217	217	217	
30	Std. Oil, Cal.	251	250	251	+ 1
20	Std. Oil, N. J.	520	518	520	+ 3
40	Std. Oil, N. Y.	209	208	208	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
525	Am. Oil & G.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
1,300	‡Barnett. O. & G.	3⅞	4	3⅞	
6,500	‡Caddo C.	23¾	25	23¾	
1,500	‡Cosden O. & G.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	
300	Empire Petrol.	6¾	7⅜	6¾	
800	‡Federal Oil.	1	1	1	
600	‡Int. Petrol.	11¼	11¼	11¼	
32,340	‡Kenova Oil.	63	68	65	
800	‡Lincoln Oil & Gas	38	40	38	
1,800	Met. Petrol.	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	
3,000	‡Mississippi Oil	49	49	47	
450	‡Okla. Oil	3	3	2⅞	
1,200	Okla. P. & R.	1	1	1	
100	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	
4,900	‡Sapulpa O. & R.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
1,085	Savoy Oil.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	14⅜	14⅝	14½	
6,700	‡U. West. Oil	47¾	49¾	47	
100	U. S. Con. Oil	5½	5½	5½	
900	‡Victoria Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
900	Wayl'd O. & G.	5⅜	5⅜	5	

MINING STOCKS.

20,500	††Atlanta	12	12¼	11½	11½
14,500	††Adanac Sil.	63	63	61	61
1,000	††Al.-B. C. M.	94	98	94	96
1,500	Alaska-W.	41	41	40	40
8,800	Bingham M.	41¾	41¾	40	41
4,500	††Booth	15⅛	14⅞	15	15
200	Bos. & Mont.	21	21	20	20½
2,700	Brad. M. Ltd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Butte C. & Z.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Butte & N.	2½	2½	2½	2½
950	††Calav. Cop.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
3,200	††Caledonia	77	77	75	76
2,500	††Can. Cop.	2	2	2	2
1,600	Con. Ar. Sm.	8	*8½	8	8
1,500	††Dupont Cop.	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,850	††Dun. Ar. C.	1⅞	2	2⅜	2⅜
100	††Dome Ex.	34	34	34	34
1,700	††Eagle & Bl.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24,900	††Emma Cop.	67	70	67	70
400	First Nat.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,400	††Fortuna M.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,800	††Gold'd Mex.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	††Gold. Mer.	11	11½	10¾	11
850	Hecla Min.	11⅛	11½	10½	11
500	††Hull Cop.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Howe Sound.	81	81	81	81
600	I.-X.-L. M. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	††Int. Mines.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	††Iron Blos.	11	11	11	12
12,500	††Jer. Verde.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
5,800	††Jim Butler.	94	94	92	93
4,500	††Jumbo Ext.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,062	††La Jara G.	72	72	72	72
500	La Rose Con.	%	%	%	%
3,000	††Magma Cop.	16⅞	16⅞	16	16
2,500	††Marsh Min.	15½	16	15½	16
4,850	McIntyre	16	16	15½	16
1,000	††MaNamara.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	††Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	††Mex.-Dar'gh	62	62	60	60
1,200	††Mojave Tung.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7,000	Monitor Sil.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
5,000	††Moth. Lode.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	††Nelson Min.	40	42	40	42
300	Nip. Mines Co.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	No. Butte Dev.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	††Oat. Lexing. (a. prospect).	55	60	55	58
2,800	††Oat. South'n (a. prospect).	38	42	38	42
1,500	††Oro	5⅛	5⅛	4½	4½
4,500	††Ray Her. M.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	††Ra. Con. M.	24	24½	23	24½
4,000	††Rilla.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,700	††Rochester M.	71	78	70	72
100	††Round Mt.	74	74	74	74
2,500	††Ruby Silver.	54	54	54	54
1,500	††San.	16	16	15½	15½
1,500	††Sc. G. G. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††Silver Pick.	1	1	1	1
500	Stand. Sil.-L.	10½	11½	10½	11½
4,100	††Tri-Bullion	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,235	††Success Min.	77	78	77	78
5,000	Tono. Exten.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	††Tuo. Copper.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	United East.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50,000	††U. S. C. M.	11	12	11	11
2,700	††U. V. Ext.	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝
5,000	††U. V. Mines.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Utah Metals.	8¾	9	8½	8½
300	U. G. M. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	††W. E. Consol	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
530	††W. O. Min.	2	2	2	2
300	Y. G. Mines.	14½	14½	*13½	15
500	††Yuscа. Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	114	114	114	114
12,000	‡C. & O. 5s.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
27,000	Ch. U. S. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	‡Mid. S. cv. 6s	97½	97¾	96¼	96¼
Odd lot.		‡Sell cents per share.			‡Unlisted.

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Stocks in which no transactions were known on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Tob., ord.	bearer	18	18¾	18	18¾
Am. Tob., ord.		18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
United Drug 1st pf.		78	78	78	78
United Drug 2d pf.		53½	55½	54	56
Sterling Oil		85½	90	90	98

OIL STOCKS.

Boston Oil	17⅛	19	17⅛	19
Forest Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Midwest Ref.	68	69	68	69

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	90	75	80
American Brass	290	295	283	286
Atlas Powder pf.	195	205	193	205
Babcock & Wilcox	99	101	99	101
Bliss (E. W.)	118	118	113	116
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	425	435	423	430
Can. P. Gr. & Powd.	75	85	75	85
Canadian Explosives	170	190	170	190
Can. Explosives pf.	100	850	800	850
Hazard Arms	110	130	100	110
Hazard Powder	820	835	100	110
Hazard Powder new	820	830	828	835
Hazard Powder pf.	102	105	103	107
Hercules Powder	365	375	360	370
Hercules Powder pf.	115	119	870	890
International Arms	15	16	15	19
Lake Boat-Bement-Pond	168	175	168	175
Lake Boat-Bement-Pond pf.	100	106	100	105
Marvill Mfg. Co.	565	575	100	105
Miami Copper	565	575	565	575
Smith. Rptg. Arms	1,800	1,950	1,850	1,950

WHILE ON VACATION.

Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail: 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 85c. per month.—Adv.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week May	$2,010,000	$1,035,000
July 1-May 21	112,615,820	24,195,989

PERE MARQUETTE—

3d week May	333,646	61,090
July 1-May 21	18,677,502	2,672,382

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

for April—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$897,675	698,729	362,476
Net aft. taxes	230,788	149,970	*60,818
Surp. aft. chgs.	155,425	28,244	*140,401

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION for April—

Gross	129,762	113,666	53,879
Net aft. taxes	18,441	10,057	*36,302
Surp. aft. chgs.	35,700	12,729	*38,367
4 mos. gross	567,469	450,332	498,667
Net aft. taxes	137,179	84,074	85,382
Surp. aft. chgs.	208,786	51,326	38,290
*Deficit.			

Public Utilities.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$399,530	$279,282	$120,548
Net aft. taxes	161,346	95,744	65,602
Surp. aft. chgs.	111,650	44,321	67,329
Bal. after pf. dividends	89,068	27,998	61,070
4 mos. gross	1,518,582	1,101,351	417,231
Net aft. taxes	610,211	391,900	218,311
Surp. aft. chgs.	402,878	187,463	215,415
Bal. after pf. dividends	316,405	122,173	194,232

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY for April—

Gross	42,803	35,502	7,300
Net earnings	22,647	16,948	5,699
Car Lt. and taxes	10,121	5,231	4,890
12 mos. gross	481,689	411,229	70,440
Net earnings	250,878	202,777	48,101
Surp. aft. chgs.			
and taxes	102,399	53,595	48,803

THIRD AVENUE for April—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	920,585	874,450	$875,512
Net aft. taxes	310,583	214,078	267,550
Sur. aft. chgs.	102,094	8,646	*81,956
10 mos. gross	9,141,665	8,979,255	8,889,889
Net aft. taxes	2,786,589	2,593,509	2,402,077
Sur. aft. chgs.	716,844	530,977	329,696
*Deficit.			

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	816,182	764,428	51,754
Net	309,479	274,279	35,200
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	169,180	134,859	34,321
4 mos. gross	3,307,193	3,042,346	264,822
Net earnings	1,191,290	997,072	194,218
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	623,109	439,155	183,954

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CASEIN CO. OF AMERICA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Divs. received	$72,108	$109,333	$88,912
Exp. and dep.	19,444	42,062	21,885
Net profits	52,644	67,271	17,077
Webster et al. judgment	196,595		
Deficit	143,981	*67,271	*17,077

Gross sales of subsidiary companies for 1915 amounted to $1,516,645. After deductions for expenses, depreciation, &c., combined net earnings of all companies amounted to $99,189.

NEW YORK, HONDURAS & ROSARIO MINING CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total income	1,300,743	1,255,065	*54,312
Exps., tax, &c.	847,276	926,240	*77,964
Balance	358,466	329,815	28,651
Reserves	117,325		117,325
Net income	236,142	329,815	6,327
Dividends	240,000	240,000	
Deficit	3,858		
*Decrease. †Surplus.		*89,815	*93,668

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.80
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.28
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.10
Caro., Clin. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.52
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.50
Chicago & Alton	1916-'30	4½		4.70
Chi. & Northwest	1916-'28	4½		4.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½		4.52
C., St. L. & O.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.45
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.60
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.26
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½		4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	4½		4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'22	5		4.30
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½		5.70
Pen. Freight	1916-'23	4		5.00
St. L. & M. S.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'23	5		4.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5		5.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		5.75
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65

Canada Sends $2,250,000 More Gold

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $2,250,000 more gold at the Assay Office yesterday, making $18,706,000 received from Canada on the present movement. It is expected that a substantial amount will come in during the next two weeks.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	89.97	89.53	89.63	— .05
25 industrials	96.56	95.75	95.97	— .35
50 stocks	88.76	88.14	88.30	— .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 26	88.76	88.14	88.30	— .20
May 25	89.18	87.98	88.50	+ .30
May 24	88.94	87.90	88.20	+ .06
May 23	89.10	87.85	88.14	+ .45
May 22	88.88	88.05	88.59	+ .56
May 20	88.26	87.67	88.03	+ .06
May 19	88.90	87.47	87.97	+ .27
May 18	87.89	85.92	87.70	+ .82
May 17	87.52	86.58	86.88	— .52
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	— .10
May 15	87.94	86.50	87.50	+ .68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	89.16	23	82.39	5	88.30
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	73.20	1	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	26	80.06	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.37	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.30
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Apr. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.09	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt. 6	Dec. 15, '16	100¾	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb. 21, '17	95¾	96¼	5.20
Argen. Govt. 6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅞	101⅛	5.00
City of Mont. 5	May 15, '20	100⅞	101⅛	5.00
City of Q'b'c. 5	Dec., 1917	100	100¾	4.65
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can. 5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.15
Dom. of Can. 5	Aug., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr., 1921	100	100¼	4.98
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr., 1926	100¾	100¾	4.94
Italian Govt. 6	Apr., 1931	100¾	101	4.91
Norweg. Gov. 6	Feb., 1923	100	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov. 6	Oct. 15, '16	105	107	4.80
Sweden Gov. 6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.00
Swedish Gov. 6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	102	4.65
Swiss Gov. 5	Mar., 1918	100	100¼	5.35
Swiss Gov. 5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil. 5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.10
Am. Loco. 5	July, 1919	100½	101¼	4.85
Am. P. & L. 6	Aug., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Am. T. & T. Co. 5	Jan. 15, '19	98	99¼	5.35
Am. T. & T. 4½	Feb., 1918	100½	100¾	4.35
Am. Thread. 4	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	4.55
Anacon. Cop. 5	Mar., 1919	98¾	98¾	4.55
A. T. & S. F. 5	June, 1917	100¼	100¾	3.23
A.V.R.L. & E. 6	July 1, '19	98	99¼	3.30
B'klyn R. T. 5	July, 1918	100⅜	101¼	5.35
Can. North. 5	Sept., 1926	102½	102¾	5.62
Can. Pacific. 6	Mar. 2, '24	99¾	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L. 6	May, 1918	102½	103¼	4.00
C. & W. Ind. 5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.77
C., B. & Q. 4	July, 1921	98¾	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev. 5	July, 1916	100	100¼	...
Cities Serv. 7	May, 1918	98	98	...
Den. G. & E. 6	Apr., 1917	102	103	...
East. P. & L. 5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R. 4	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber. 5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
Great W. P. 6	Nov., 1925	98	99¼	6.12
Hocking Val. 5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Inter. Harv. 6	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101¾	4.00
L. Gas & El. 6	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101¾	3.75
Mid. W. Util. 6	Jan., 1925	96½	99	5.45
Mich. Ry. 5	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.40
Mo. Pacific. 6	June, 1917	101	101¾	5.00
Mont. T. & P. 6	June, 1916	97¾	98	...
Morgan & W. 5	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	7.20
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
N. Eng. Nav. 6	May, 1917	100	100¾	4.87
North. S. P. 5	Apr. 1, '19	99¾	100¼	4.35
Nor. S. Pow. 6	Apr., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.65
Penn. Co. 4½	June 15, '21	98¾	99¼	6.10
P. S. C. N. J. 5	Mar., 1919	101¼	101¾	4.10
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co. 5	Feb. 19, '19	98¾	98¼	4.75
Southern Ry. 5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	3.85
U. Ry. G. & E. 6	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M. 6	Feb., 1919	110¾	112	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co. 6	Apr., 1918	100¾	100¾	5.75
United Fruit. 5	May, 1918	101¾	101¾	4.10
Wheeling El. 5				
Mfg. Co. 5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.85
W. P. Trac. 6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.95
Wis. R. Arms. 5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.00
W. V. T. & G. 6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E. 6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry. 6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	100¾	5.45
W. West. Ut. 6	Jan. 1, '25	98	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,003,315	$188,858,649
Ord. int. rev. receipts	26,617,588	341,848,156
Income tax	4,131,720	27,424,584
Miscellaneous	4,537,987	42,331,635
Total receipts	$52,380,611	$600,483,025
Excess of ord disburse. over ord. receipts	1,858,496	51,237,317
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	397,816	28,911,348

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
91	Ahmeek	100	101	100	100
40	Alaska Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
118	Allouez	23	22	22¾	22¾
2,505	Am. Zinc	69	69	68¾	69
15	Anaconda	85¾	87¼	85	85¼
50	Ariz. Com'l	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼
905	Butte & Sup.	93¾	94	93¾	94
141	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74	73¼	74
33	Cal. & Hecla	552	562	539	560
100	Chino	53¼	53¼	53	53¼
699	Copper Range	67	67	66½	66¾
295	Daly-West	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
11	Granby	88¾	89	88½	89
5	Greene-Can.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Indiana	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Island Creek	80	Isle Royale	28	28
200	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Keweenaw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	Lake	15⅝	15

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Dwelling Deal on East Side Involves $250,000—Three High-Class Residences Disposed Of to Investors—Bronx Block Sold to Builder for Improvement with Apartments.

Private dwelling property on the upper east side was the feature of yesterday's realty market, when three high-class dwellings in the Lenox Hill section were disposed of to investors, and a plot for a new $100,000 residence was purchased by a prominent New Yorker, whose name was not disclosed.

The latter deal involved 15 East Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly 11 feet of 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, forming a plot 31 by 100, which was sold by Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri to a client of Pease & Elliman.

This parcel is the balance of the property which Mrs. Fabbri purchased from Charles Steele. It was held at $150,000 and brought close to that figure.

The westerly 29 feet of the plot originally purchased by Mrs. Fabbri Pease & Elliman sold in 1912 to Orme Wilson, Jr., on which he erected the dwelling he now occupies.

Plans for the dwelling to be erected on the site disposed of yesterday are being prepared by John G. Greenleaf. It will cover the entire plot and involve an expenditure of over $250,000, including the cost of the property.

Three High-Class Dwellings Sold.

Important among the private dwelling deals was the sale by John N. Stearns of 607 Park Avenue, a five-story American basement house, to a client of William B. May & Co. for occupancy.

The property has a frontage of 100.5 on the avenue by 20 on the street, and is opposite the former John Sherman Hoyt residence on the northeast corner, purchased last week by Gifford A. Cochran. Adjoining the Stearns house, on the northeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street, is the former Miller residence, recently purchased for occupancy by Dr. James Bishop.

Three blocks north, at 723 Park Avenue, the four-story residence on a plot 20 by 82 was sold by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for Emily N. Vanderpoel to Gerrish H. Milliken. The buyer owns the adjoining similar residence on the northeast corner of Seventieth Street, the property is opposite the Presbyterian Hospital.

William B. May & Co. also sold for L. M. Josephthal the modern five-story American basement private residence, 26 East Seventy-third Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

This block has been extensively improved of late years and contains many modern houses, the most pretentious of which is the Pulitzer mansion on the north side opposite the property just sold and which is now occupied by the widow of the late publisher.

Deal Reported Pending for St. Bartholomew's Church Property.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of the St. Bartholomew's Church property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The property has been on the market ever since the church acquired the old Schaeffer brewery block on Park Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. One million five hundred thousand dollars is said to have been the asking price for the Madison Avenue plot, which has a frontage of 100.5 feet on the avenue and 145 front on Forty-fourth Street.

Investors Buy the Rockville.

The Rockville, a six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street, has been sold by Frederick Brown, operator to the Sivad Holding Company, controlled by Frankel Brothers. The structure, which has been held at $200,000, occupies a plot fronting 107.11 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

Builder Buys Washington Heights Block Front.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to David Zipkin as a site for five-story apartment houses the block front on the south side of 181st Street from Northern Av. to Haven Avenue.

The block comprises about eleven lots and fronts 214 feet on 181st Street, 153 feet on Northern Avenue, 122 feet on Haven Avenue, and 239 feet on its southerly line. M. I. Strunsky & Co. and Bernard London negotiated the sale. Ground will be broken at once for the new structures.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Anna Fallon 533 West 187th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 55 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the Montrose Realty Company 121 West 131st Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 18 by 55 by 100, to L. Hurd Sanford.

E. M. Sekunna has purchased for occupancy from the estate of Theodore R. Shear 364 West 120th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.11. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the transaction.

A syndicate headed by John Katzman has purchased from Carrie L. De G. Hyatt 57 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102 located 120 feet east of Columbus Avenue. M. Cohn & Co. were the brokers.

Contractor Buys Stable Site.

As a site for a stable Patrick Toner, a contractor, has purchased 315 East Thirty-second Street from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The property consists of a four-story building on a lot 20 by 100.

Tenement Deals.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from the Dodge Realty Corporation the five-story tenement occupying a lot 24.6 by 94, on the northeast corner of 105th Street and Second Avenue.

James J. Mooney purchased from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the four-story tenement, 25 by 98.9, at 312 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Mooney recently bought 314 from the Hanford Realty Company and owns 316 and 318, making a plot 100 by 98.9, which will probably be improved.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson & Co., Inc., sold the four three-story store buildings 346, 348, 350, and 352 Flatbush Avenue, near Eighth Avenue, adjoining the salesroom of the Packard Motor Car Company, for Levy & Horowitz to a New York investor. The property occupies a plot 80-foot front, consisting of stores and apartments.

Albert Cory sold 5,310 Snyder Avenue, a two-family frame house, to a client for investment; also a plot, 40 by 100, on East Twenty-fourth Street, (East Midwood,) to a builder for improvement.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold five lots on the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-fifth Street for the McCormack Estate to a Manhattan firm, who will erect a five-story factory building for its own use.

Long Island.

J. Hart Welch has sold to Mrs. Thomas E. Noyes of Manhattan a fourteen-room residence at the corner of Cedar Lane and Forest Road, Douglas Manor, L. I. Also in conjunction with the Charles F. Noyes Company a large plot adjoining the premises was sold. Extensive alterations are to be made, and a garage constructed on the adjoining plot.

Cross & Brown Company sold for John W. Rapp the property at Third Avenue to Second Avenue, near Fifth Street, to the International Chemical Company; also for C. L. Wright a plot, 30 by 100, southeast corner of Thompson Avenue and Van Dam Street, to M. C. Renshaw.

H. Richter & Co. sold for Thomas P. Leahy his residence, 57 North West End Avenue, Rockaway Park, L. I., to A. N. Frecker; also sold for A. N. Frecker his cottage at 38 North Seventh Avenue, Rockaway Park, L. I., to A. P. Smith of Long Branch, N. J.

Steamship Man Buys Kensington Plot.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Henry P. Hamilton, General Manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, a plot on the northeast corner of Park and Nassau Roads, Kensington, Great Neck, and having a frontage of 282 feet on Nassau Road. The buyer will immediately erect a home along Italian lines of architecture. The cost of the completed place, including the house and grounds, will be approximately $40,000.

Westchester County.

Edward C. Griffin and P. H. Collins have sold for the Larchmont Holding Company of Larchmont, N. Y., to Frank P. Fairbanks a plot on Locust Avenue, on the old golf links.

Griffin, Prince and Ripley, Inc., sold for the estate of Amzi L. Barber a plot of one and a half acres on Washington Avenue, Ardsley Park, opposite the Townsend Estate, to Franklin M. Haines. Plans are being prepared for a fifteen-room Colonial brick house to be erected on the site.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot of ground in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Richard Robert E. D. Howe of Manhattan. This parcel lies between the land recently acquired by Daniel P. Ritchey, the proprietor of the Hotel Gregorian, and that of J. B. Von Haelen.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Frederick Pring the new Colonial residence and grounds at 155 Berkeley Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

Charles D. Swayze is the buyer of the Switzerland apartment, on the northeast corner of 151st Street and Riverside Drive.

Otto Lackman is the buyer of 1,015 Washington Avenue, sold by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

The Sixty-seventh Street Realty Company has taken title to the six-story apartments at 226 to 230 East Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Second Avenue, from Charles Werner.

$993,000 in Loans Placed.

Brooks & Momand have placed mortgages on city properties aggregating $993,000. Among the more important loans are the following: $60,000, at 5 per cent., for Harbater & Silk on their new six-story apartment house at 334-36 West Twenty-second Street; $60,000, at 5 per cent., for the Picken Building Company on the new six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of 188th Street and Creston Avenue; a $70,000 building loan for the Bagot Realty Company on the five-story building to be erected on the east side of Woodycrest Avenue, 112 feet north of 166th Street; $80,000, at 4½ per cent., for R. Hopkins on the five-story private residence at 1,045 Fifth Avenue; $65,000, at 5 per cent., for the Duluth Realty Corporation on the new five-story apartment house at 66 Vermilyea Avenue, and $65,000, at 5 per cent, on building and permanent mortgage for the Vandalia Realty Corporation on the five-story apartment house to be erected on the south side of Vermilyea Avenue, 150 feet east of Isham Street.

Private House Rentals.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the dwelling at 48 East Sixty-seventh Street to Lowell Lincoln.

Pease & Elliman have rented to Mrs. Annie Flynn the four-story dwelling at 348 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Commercial Leases.

At an aggregate rental of $100,000 J. Meehan has leased for the United Merchants and Improvement Company the store and basement at 28 West Thirty-fourth Street to Thomas Murray for a period of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has completed the renting of the entire six-story and basement building at 649-55 Broadway, containing about 150,000 feet of space. This building was practically emptied by the removal of James G. Johnson & Co., large millinery dealers, who moved to Thirty-third Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av., 782-786, e s, 65.8 ft s of 45th St, 120x35x5x25.5x125x60.5, eight-story loft and store building, adjourned to June 6.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,160, e s, 26.5 ft n of 207th St, 26.5x5.11x24.8x86.6, 5-story loft and store bldg; Jno. W. Sterling against Walter A. Wells et al.; Shearman & Sterling, attorneys; Edw. A. Gerelsen, ref.; due on judgment, $152,348.71; taxes, etc., $16,909.17; to the plaintiff, for $155,000.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x70, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; George J. Gillespie, ref.; due on judgment $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

112th St, 221 West, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against J. I. Donley et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; John A. Bolles, ref.; due on judgement, $8,678.88; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Manida St, 849, w s, 283.1 ft s of Garrison Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Hoffman Miller against Meehan Building Co. et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; Chas. F. Bostwick, ref.; due on judgment, $8,747; taxes, &c., $744.32; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Daly Av, 1,975, w s, 115 ft n of 177th St, 27.11x39.5x29.11x40.1, three-story dwelling; C. C. Thompson et al. against George Hooks Building Co. et al.; Rudd, W. & M., attorneys; Henry D. Patton, ref.; due on judgment, $5,435.73; taxes, &c., $225; to Samuel Garland, a party in interest, for $5,350.

By James J. Donovan.

Simpson St, 1,008, e s, 361.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100, five-story brick tenement; E. E. Marshall against Jennie Herrman et al.; Edgar Whitlock, attorney; Matthew C. Griffin, ref.; due on judgment, $31,451.78; taxes, &c., $1,335; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fort Schuyler Road, n e corner Eastern Boulevard, for a 1-story brick store, 59.5x108, Wicklow Bldg. Co., Patrick J. Dwyer, 1,044 Tremont Av. President, owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av., architect, cost $15,000.

Woodycrest Av, w s, 201.65 ft s of 167th St, for a 5-story brick tenement, 77.1x136; Bagot Realty Co., Peter Bagot, 45 John St., President, owners; Worthman & Braun, 114 East 28th St., architects; cost, $90,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 423, e s, 27 ft n of 80th St, 25x80. May 25, 3 years; Mary R. Ives, widow's devisee to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St...$2,000

BROADWAY, 306, n e corner Duane St, leasehold, May 25, demand, 6 p. c.; Walter Mangel to Sonn Bros. Co., 405 Washington St; attorney, Edward J. Dwyer, 102 West 108th St $4,000

CANAL ST, 164-8, s w corner; Elizabeth St, 23-9, 94.4x100x94x99.10; Monroe St, 160-6, s s, 186.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 93x99.1x93x98.5, May 25, due and interest as per bond; Martin Schrenkeisen, executor, &c., to Joseph P. Day, 34 Gramercy Park, and another; attorney, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St $50,000

SUFFOLK ST, 115, e s, 76 ft s of Rivington St, 24x75, May 25, due and interest as per bond; Louis Cohen to Elia Veldredge, 366 Clinton Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$16,000

UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 40.3 ft s of 12th St, 38.3x56.11x38x59.9, May 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; 90 University Place Corp. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St.; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..$22,000.

1ST AV, 1,038, e s, 56.19 ft s of 57th St, 18x71.4, May 22, installments, $200 monthly, " " ; Albert Miller to Steinhardt Bros. & Co.; attorney, Arthur L. Strasser, 27 William St .....

126TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.6x99.11, May 25, 5 years; Daniel Nealis to Mary Nealis, 209 West 107th St; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$23,800

Bronx.

BRYANT ST, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 20x100; Charles F. Arcieri to Mary A. Kent, 157 W 72d St, May 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; August H. Fajen to Margaret F. Hooker, 400 Riverside Drive, May 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

JULIANNA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Duncomb Av, 80x100; Adelaide A. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av, to John Twiname, 2,083 Bathgate Av, May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

LOTS 412 and 413, map of Minnieford Park, Minnieford Building Corporation to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, May 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & S., 49 Wall St.....$6,000

LOTS 90 and 91, map MartinSchrenkeisen; Michael Gent to Martin Schrenkeisen, executor and trustee, 1,070 Madison Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$735

All following, same map, date, and attorney and due as per bond:

LOT 34; Anthony Wenner to same...$5,600

LOTS 62, 63 and 81 to 84; William H. Salm to same $1,960

LOT 179; Moses J. Weber and another to same $1,067

LOTS 75 to 80; Leo Nerenberg to same..$1,600

LOTS 26 to 29; Herman Terr to same..$2,170

LOT 8; Max Anfanger to same.....$595

LOT 145; Lazar I. Waldman to same...$210

LOT 12; Louis A. Iselhardt to same...$577

LOTS 46 and 47; Fannie Waxenbaum to same $1,225

LOT 68; Moses J. Weber and another to same $665

LOTS 124, 140, and 141; Maurice Barker to same $752

SCRIBNER AV, n s, 171.2 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Rose P. Carlucci to Frieda Frohlich, 413 East 87th St, May 26, due June, 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av..$2,500

SHERMAN AV, e s, 270 ft n of 163d St, 43x100; Edward J. Byrne Construction Co. to York Realty Co., 315 Washington St., Brooklyn, May 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,250

WEBSTER AV, w s, 1,109.11 ft n of 166th St, 62.6x82.2; Sikora Realty Corporation to Mary Winter, 1,513 Avenue A, prior mtg $31,000, May 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 306, n e corner Duane St, all; Christian Luckey to Walter Mangel, 512 West 179th St, 7 8-12 years and 11 days, from May 20, 1916; attorney, Edw. J. Dwyer, 102 West 108th St; entire lease, $9,000 to $12,000

COLUMBUS AV, 816, s w corner of 100th St, store and cellar; John H. Diersen et al. to Terrance Kelly and another, 177 West 83d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Walz, 271 West 125th St.....$2,220 and $2,280

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Columbia St, store and basement, &c; Fishel Weintraub to Paul Garza, 266 Delancey St, and another, extension lease for 2 years from April 30, 1919; same terms as lease recorded Dec. 27, 1913; attorney, Edw. Philips, 300 Broadway.

LAFAYETTE ST, 409 and 411, stores and basement; M. W. Gunst & Co., Inc., to National Window Trimming Co., Inc., 23 East 14th St, 1 8-12 years from June 15, 1916; attorneys, Rushmore, B. & S., 32 Union S'way..$2,000

LENOX AV, 115 and 117, s w corner of 116th St, 100 ft w, two top floors; Max Rosenblum to Jos. Leblang, 501 West 110th St, 1 year, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Jos. Leblang, 507 West 110th St.....$500

PERRY ST, 96 and 98, all; Bette Hoffstadt to Humbert di Persia, 1 and 3 Hancock St, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Humbert di Persia, 1 and 3 Hancock St.....$4,800

RIVINGTON ST, 81, store; Ltrownik Co. to Charles Kanfer, 125 Pitt St, and another, 3 years and 8½ months, from May 1, 1919; attorney, Charles Kanfer, 125 Pitt St .....$1,200 and $1,320

SUFFOLK ST, 21, 3d and 4th lofts; Franconia Realty Co. to Jacob Siegel, 91 Avenue D, and another, from June 1, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, Jacob Siegel, 91 Avenue D.....$300

1ST AV, 1,607, store and basement; Wm. Infeld to Hy. M. Lowenstein, 1,607 1st Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. Seidman, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,300

2D AV, 1,390, store; Green Holding Corporation to Albert Reuss, 1,390 2d Av, 9 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, J. Cane & Sons, 45 Jay St.....$840

8TH AV, 1,444, store and basement; Germacy Bakery, Inc., to Patrick Dempsey, 216 West 128th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Patrick Dempsey, 2,444 8th Av.....$2200

10TH AV, 278, store; May Weinstein et al. to Mary Green, 326 West 19th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn.....$900 to $1,600

36TH ST, 517 West, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, all; Rosemary Realty Co. to Albert Borrieu, 60 Ridgefield Av, Ridgefield Park, N. J., 4 11-12 years, from June 1, 1916; attorney, Ludin Realty Co., 261 West 34th St.....$1,500

46TH ST, 73 West, all; Phillip A. Fitzpatrick to Joseph Schonleben, 116 Hawthorne St, Bronx, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph Schonleben, 73 West 46th St....$2,400

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 718, n e corner of 155th St, store, &c; Anna K. Meyer to Chas. Havrinek, 357 East 153d St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Chas. Havrinek, 718 Courtlandt Av.....$600

SAME PROPERTY, store, &c; same to same, 5 years from May 1, 1916; same attorney $600

COURTLANDT AV, 614, n e corner 151st St, store, &c; Cath. Ruppert to Jacob Blanz, 614 Courtlandt Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. J. Block, 203 Broadway $1,560

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

FOX ST, 901; Disinfecting & Exterminating Corporation against S. Rosenberg et al., Dec. 14, 1915.....$42

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76.5 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; David Brandt, Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co. et al., May 24, 1916...$143

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

LOT 33, map of 105 choice lots, comprising the Waring estate; Frieda Froehlich loans Rose P. Calucci to erect one two-story apartment, four payments.....$2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, 617 and 619; Wm. W. Johnson et al against Felix Lugone et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

NAGLE AV, s s, 600 ft e of Ellwood St, 100 x136.2; Ambrose Realty Co. against Gibraltar Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

1ST AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 1st Av, 40x100; Martha Oser et al against Barnet Levy, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. M. Kaye.

23D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Mary A. Moriarty et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

25TH ST, n s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 38.9x98.9; Jake Zinman against Morris L. Weiss et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Davidson.

39TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., et al, executors, against Charles Rosentover et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. K. Brown.

Bronx.

BYRON AV, s w corner of Kossuth Av, 50x100.6; Karl Ross against Stephan Ufhell et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. E. Bergman.

FINDLAY AV, w s, 177.7 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; John R. Maloney against Mount Clare Improvement Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 90x98; Joseph Corbett against Johanna R. Ernst et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Allen.

WHITLOCK AV, 916; Michael Friedman against Harry Wolfe et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. Brady.

198TH ST, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.9 x87.4; Sophia A. Seldman against John Jacobson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seldman.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 2d, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, No. 6 1st Street, New York City, N. Y., 100,425 cigars, unstamped; 200 lbs. stemmed tobacco, 330 lbs. unstemmed tobacco, 1 balance scale, 1 showcase, 10 screens. The goods will be on exhibition on June 2d, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, noon. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued. Dated New York, May 17, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and the Act of Tariff act, approved Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cigrettes.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 5th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 15th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—LOUIS NORDLINGER against Steamship "ADA," her engines, etc.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damages to cargo, civil and maritime, $4,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 12th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, May 28th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,750 BUSHELS OF OATS. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods, all not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

A Forward Movement implies ample capital to carry out the original plan without regard to the fluctuations of the Real Estate Market.

In the Gardens there has been no abatement in the handsome and substantial character of the buildings or in the slightest architectural or landscape detail. The underground and street improvements are practically all completed, and the property as a whole has not suffered from lack of funds.

A development to be a success must have a definite and predetermined plan, the possibility of satisfactorily completing such a plan depends largely upon the financial resources of the Company.

The Gardens is not the usual ephemeral suburban development. It represents a large investment, and the purchaser gets the benefit of this investment because the intrinsic value is there and not merely on paper.

A forward movement in suburban development means ample capital and honorable business methods to protect the investor.

HOUSES For Sale, $9,800 to $22,000.

TALK NO. 8. In a series of talks appearing in this paper, the company will set forth its aims and accomplishments in the development of Forest Hills Gardens. For a complete set address the Company.

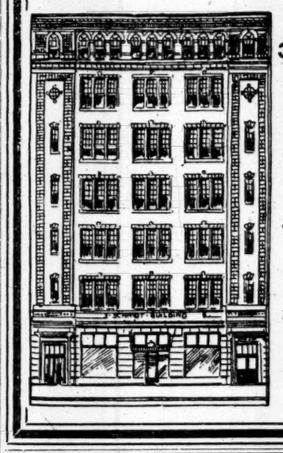
PLOTS For Sale, $3,000 Up.

For transportation, booklet or information address Dept. T,

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION
FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

Schmidt Building, Philadelphia



Ready for Occupancy In June

315-17-19 Arch Street

ON SITE OF ST. ELMO HOTEL, OVERLOOKING QUAKER GROUNDS. PERMANENTLY UNOBSTRUCTED OUTLOOK.
65 ft. Front. 180 ft. Deep.
About 10,000 Sq. Ft. Per Floor.
REINFORCED CONCRETE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
LOW INSURANCE.
EXTRA HIGH CEILINGS.
LIGHT ON THREE SIDES.
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
MAIL CHUTE.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
ENTIRE BUILDING FOR ONE TENANT IF DESIRED.

CHAS. E. SCHMIDT
OWNER
327 Arch Street, Phila.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Rico Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Ask for Mr. Robinson.

ONLY 4 LEFT

Tapestry Brick dwellings on beautiful parked street, 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, 4th Av.-Sea Beach Subway. Parquet, steam heat, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Price $5,000, which is $1,000 under present value. 10% down. Balance to suit. Don't buy elsewhere until you have seen these little gems. Booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, adjoining station.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST SELL.

Woodhaven—Detached, 8 rooms, bath, parquet floors, electricity, gas, tiled bath and kitchen, hot-water heat, Dutch dining room; select neighborhood; 5c. fare to Manhattan; will sacrifice. Mrs. Slote, 818 Oceanview Ave. Phone 4844 Richmond Hill.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM COTTAGE

ON THE HILLTOP AT JAMAICA.

Every modern improvement; plot 40x100; near station and trolleys; price $6,500; terms to suit.

B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Queen Ann Cotage and Barn

Seven large rooms and bath, all modern up-to-date improvements; large garden plot; 30 minutes out and 3 blocks from trolley; $150 cash and $15 a month; perfect title. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BAYS WATER, QUEENS CO.

Beautiful corner plot, large house, all modern improvements, shades, screens; price to quick buyer, $15,000; mortgage, $9,000. P. O. Box 385, Far Rockaway, L. I.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL COUNTRY

without its usual inconveniences. On a Connecticut hilltop, overlooking the Sound, several New York business men built their homes. To protect themselves against undesirable conditions they have acquired the land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is now offered in plots of two acres or more, to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses in keeping with the surroundings. Every plot has an unobstructed view of the water. Not more than fifteen plots are available. Golf and country clubs nearby. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central. This is real country, with electricity, gas, telephone and city water. Discriminating people will appreciate this opportunity. The cost will be moderate. For information address HILLTOP, Box 76 Times.

Choice Conn. Shore Residences.

Near New Haven and near New London; unequalled locations, views, shrubbery and trees; all improvements; low prices, reasonable terms. Prices from $10,000 to $30,000. Also five tracts on Conn. shore unsurpassed for sub-division, from three acres to thirty-five acres each. Address for particulars and pictures,

HENRY C. ROWE,
Groton, Conn.

BEST HELP.

Merchants requiring superior help make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor Out Today

or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington Great Neck.

Kensington contains 46 ideal country houses, constructed at a cost of more than one million dollars.

Over four hundred thousand dollars has been expended for landscaping, a sanitary sewer system, water, gas, electric light, park drives and walks, and a ten-acre waterfront park, containing a swimming pool, bathhouse, bathing beach, a dock for yachts and motor boats, and tennis courts, in all of which every purchaser becomes a part owner absolutely without cost.

Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent on request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

Large Country Residence, Furnished.

Formerly John E. Cowdin Homestead

6 master bedrooms, 3 baths and servants' rooms. Large garage. 3 acres beautifully landscaped grounds. Wave Crest, park section, Edgemere. Will rent very reasonable to desirable tenant.

Apply Far Rockaway Brokers, or
Address M. L. MATHEWS, 80 E. 42d St.
Telephone, Murray Hill 6571.

MERRICK One of the most attractive Residential Sections on the Great South Bay. All-year home near the water, for sale or to let; price moderate; nice grounds, over ½ acre, trees and shrubs. House and garage both in perfect condition; lighted, steam heated; open fireplaces; hardwood floors; baths; lavatory on first floor; laundry; large veranda; fifty minutes from New York, convenient to station. Particulars and pictures.

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St. Tel. John—1630.

COZY HILL-TOP BUNGALOW

with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shady trees and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,325 on easy terms. B. Schenck, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

FINE OLD FARMHOUSE

Only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds; near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B FARM, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK HILL NORTH.
Ten (10) Park Hill Avenue Lots at $1,000 Each.

A lifetime opportunity to get a high-class building plot at an extraordinary, low price in this attractive, restricted, residential neighborhood.

Thomas S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. Phone 9960 Rector.

RYE, N. Y.

Modern house, 9 bedrooms, beautiful grounds, tennis court, garage, stable, garden; furnished, $2,500. List on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 E. 41st St., 20 Nassau St., or Rye, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—SUMMER HOMES.

FOR RENT

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME

ON WATER—LARGE GROUNDS. GARAGE AND DOCK.

Has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished. Ideal Boating, Bathing and Fishing. All outdoor sports—Tennis, Golf. Convenient commutation to city. Express service. Rent for season, $500. Address J. F. K., Box 91 Times Downtown.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

An exceptionally fine house, in perfect condition, overlooking Hollywood Lake and adjoining Golf Links. 10 bedrooms, 4 tiled baths, large piazzas. Beautifully furnished. Telephone. Piano. Garage. Ready for occupancy. For season $2,000. HENRY M. FITCH, West End, N. J. Wire for appointment.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN, $7,500

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

Plot 100 by 200 Feet. Near the Water.
BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Charming all-year home on delightfully situated large grounds, 100 by 200 feet, in select neighborhood; cultured, congenial people. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and two tiled bathrooms on the second floor. Three rooms and bath third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

M. A. E., Owner, Box P 285 Times Downtown.

NEW HOLLYWOOD COTTAGES

WEST END, N. J.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Western disturbance of the last several days is now central over eastern Wisconsin, with diminishing intensity. Pressure has fallen considerably to the northwestward and there is a well-defined disturbance over western Manitoba. Local rains continued over the Northwest and extended in the form of thundershowers into the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, but elsewhere over the country the weather was generally fair.

There has been a further rise in temperature in the East and South, and temperatures are now much above the seasonal average over these sections, and also in the Ohio Valley and the southern upper lake region.

Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains it is cooler, and in the Far West warmer, but with temperatures still considerably below the seasonal average.

There will be showers and thunderstorms Saturday in the greater portion of the lake region, followed by generally fair weather Sunday, while in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will not change decidedly.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, mostly north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday. Western New York — Cloudy Saturday; warmer east; probably showers at night or Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....	56	62	4 P. M.....	64	76
6 A. M.....	56	59	6 P. M.....	63	76
9 A. M.....	60	65	9 P. M.....	53	69
12 M.....	59	70	11 P. M.....	49	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10	66-70 Av. D; Aaron Gerstel.....	Slight
1:10	155 E. 89 St.; Adam Romer.....	$20
1:40	220 Wooster St.; C. Lippman..Not given	
3:50	1,728 Crotona Park East; Hyman Siedenberg	Slight
5:00	2,180 8 Av.; A. Fleischman.....	Slight
5:30	15 E. 116 St.; not given.....	$1,000
6:55	200 E. 47 St.; Mary Usher.....	Slight
10:30	308 W. 58 St.; Hotel Traymore	Slight
11:30	401 E. 8 St.; not given.....	Slight
11:50	42 W. 135 St.; Mina Brown.....	Slight
P. M.		
12:45	Front 56 W. 135 St., (wagon;) Giuseppe Martenello.....	None
12:50	Front 199 Mercer St., (wagon;) Mardina Lafaseo	Slight
1:25	1 E. 117 St.; Francis Feller.....	Slight
2:00	1,969 3 Av.; Isaac Kurtzman.....	Slight
2:20	459 W. 150 St.; F. Dannemann.....	Slight
3:45	13 Av. & 26 St.; city property.....	Slight
7:00	42 E. B'way; Wisoff & Braner-man	Slight
4:40	931 Washington Av.; Charles Dall.....	Slight
7:30	831 E. 97 St.; Samuel Levine.....	Slight
7:55	871 Home St.; Samuel Meifsky..	Slight
8:10	4 St. Paul's Pl.; Louis Goldrod..	Slight
8:15	Under Central Bridge, Jerome and Sedgwick Avs.; city property.....	None
8:25	22 Rivington St.; B. Benowitz...	None
10:30	539 E. 138 St.; Easton Buoy.....	None
10:30	3-5 Lawrence; Empire Carrying Co.	Slight
11:50	1-8 James St.; Emil Wagner....	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Col. L. Brechemin, M. C., is retired.

2d Lt. B. O. Lewis, F. A., (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to 3d F. A., effective June 30.

Following M. R. C. officers are relieved from duty at Army Medical School, this city, July 1, and will proceed to post specified for duty: 1st Lts. C. S. Ketcham, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; C. W. Riley, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and R. P. Williams, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

1st Lt. N. F. Ramsey, Inf. (Capt., Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to 6th Inf., June 20.

Capt. F. G. Turner, Cav., now attached to 13th Cav., is assigned to that regiment.

2d Lt. D. K. Shurtleff, Cav., (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to 13th Cav., June 20.

Leaves: 1st Lt. L. Thorp, Jr., F. A., extended until date of sailing of July transport, and Capt. C. M. Condon, C. A. C., one month.

Marine Corps.

Maj. H. I. Bearss, to Philadelphia Barracks; C. S. Hill, Army War College, Washington, to Naval War College, Newport, and H. Lee, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to resume duties at Philadelphia Barracks.

Capt. W. H. Parker, Charleston, S. C., Barracks, to recruiting duty at Boston, Mass.

1st Lts. W. C. Wise, Jr., the Louisiana, to Norfolk Barracks; C. J. Miller, the Galveston, to the United States, and A. B. Drum, the South Carolina, to Philadelphia Barracks.

2d Lt. C. A. E. King, the Michigan, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

The following officers have been ordered to temporary duty with the First Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps: Maj. C. B. Hatch, Capts. W. E. Noa, A. Q. M., and H. J. Hirshinger; 1st Lt. B. S. Berry, 2d Lts. A. J. White, E. T. Lloyd, W. C. MacCrone, and V. E. Stacks.

EDUCATION NOTES.

At a meeting of the De Witt Clinton High School Alumni Association a Constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Walter R. Johnson, 1900; Vice President, Joseph Quittner, 1906; Secretary-Treasurer, Isaac Levison, 1901. The next meeting will be held on the evening of June 24. In the afternoon the Clinton Alumni will try to beat the Clinton Faculty in baseball. Alumni who desire to play are urged to communicate with E. E. Spitz, 210 West Twenty-first Street. All alumni are asked to send their names, addresses, and classes to W. R. Johnson, De Witt Clinton High School, unless they have done so within the last year.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to approve the issue of special revenue bonds to the amount of $1,000 to provide official city flags for use in or upon the public school houses.

For want of financial ability the Board of Education has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that Carolina G. Ronzone, a teacher in the School for the Deaf, be relieved from class duty in September, October, November, and December in order to make an inspection of classes of physically handicapped children, and to organize a system for training such children along industrial lines.

A class will be organized at the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 355 East 137th Street, and made an annex to P. S. 9, the Bronx.

Commencement exercises of the Gardner School were held yesterday in the new school building, 11 East Fifty-first Street. The graduates were Kate E. Barham, Lulu L. Crosbie, Elizabeth M. Pendleton, Dorothy B. Sauer, and Margaret J. Woodruff.

Hunter College clubs have elected officers as follows: Classical Club—Ernestine P. Franklin, President; Kathleen C. Garren, Vice President; Marion C. Lockwood, Recording Secretary; Regina Frey, Corresponding Secretary, and Dorothy Strang, Treasurer. Mathematics Club—Emily Polak, President; Ruth Sachs, Vice President; Rose Sigal, Secretary, and Miriam Werner, Treasurer. Wadleigh Club—Cassie de Angeli, President; Edith Britain, Vice President; Minnie Kaplan, Secretary, and Bertha Dreeben, Treasurer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To cashier, fourth grade, Finance Department, Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Manhattan—H. W. Taylor, $2,80.

To chief clerk, third grade, Board of Coroners, Richmond Borough—Archibald Fulton, $4,53.

To fireman, lineman, grade two, Fire Department, Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau—M. J. Moroney, $1,55.

United States.

The commission announces for June 6 an examination for assistant epidemiologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Public Health Service, at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. The duties will be to make epidemiologic and sanitary surveys to determine the prevalence and causation of disease, to conduct laboratory studies in relation thereto, and to recommend measures to prevent and control outbreaks of disease. It is desired to obtain persons thoroughly competent in the various branches of sanitary bacteriology, and especially in isolating the typhoid bacillus from infected persons and materials. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and medical training, laboratory experience, experience in epidemiological work, and publications or theses. Applicants must have reached their twenty-third but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg., Phone Barclay 7894.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!

For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

An exceptional investment for the man who can afford $10 a month; exceptional safeguards; splendid returns. Write for particulars. R. R., 64 Times.

WANTED.—Man to take the management of advertising company. Must make investment. Z 323 Times Annex.

New York business man, going to England for indefinite period, desires to establish agency for American-made goods; only staple articles considered; commission basis. H 297 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Airedale terriers, Boston bulls, Pomeranian puppies—full pedigree. Bassett Gun Store, New Haven, Conn.

Typewriters.

Underwoods, Remingtons, Smiths, Olivers; $15 up; rented monthly $2.50; convenient terms; two-year guarantee; open evenings; repairing. Harlem 1617. Patten Tyewriter Exchange, 58 West 125th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WINDSOR MAHNUD CO., 1,410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has the following used cars for sale: Overland, 1914, 5-passenger, $400. Oakland, 1913, 5-passenger, $400. Benz, 1912, 7-passenger, $450. Stoddard Racebout, 1912, $850. Palmer Singer, 1912, 5-passenger, $400. All these cars have been overhauled and some repainted.

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675. Also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring; like new; Delco electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Norwalk, classy car, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect, $675; Chalmers 6, mechanically perfect, $475; McFarland 6, touring car, $375. All automobiles luxuriously equipped. Rabe, 2386 Astoria.

$650.—Studebaker, six cylinder, 1915, touring, beautiful condition; runs and looks like new; many extras; see this great bargain; any demonstration. 1,439 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

My 1916 Oldsmobile for sale; only in use a few weeks; must dispose of same; must have cash at once. Interested inquiry please apply Mrs. Edith Randolph, Hotel Belmont, Room 653.

Overland, 1914, touring car; in excellent condition throughout; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting equipment; must be seen to be appreciated; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Chalmers, 1913, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger model, 16-30, just overhauled, $300. Phone Columbia Garage, 1,454 Riverside, Palmer.

Oldsmobile, 1914, seven-passenger, perfect condition, bargain; come quick. Tel. 4655 R, Flatbush.

Chalmers and Buick roadsters, both excellent condition. See owner Saturday afternoon, Sunday morning, Garage, 602 West 207th St.

BUICK roadster, 1912 model; excellent condition; fully equipped and good tires; $225. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow 12-36 touring, in fine shape. Weisbader, 1,886 B'way. 5358 Columbus.

1915 Mercer touring car; 1915 Raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 B'way.

Ford 1915 touring, bargain. Call Saturday or Sunday afternoon, 512 West 37th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Edgemere, Long Island.—Wanted to rent, five-passenger automobile for the Summer. Address, giving lowest price and full particulars, Merchant, P 261 Times Downtown.

Wanted, 1916 seven-passenger eight-cylinder car; cash and 1912 Rambler; useless offering anything else; home Sunday. William May, Broadway, Irvington, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. High-Class Renting Service. Beautiful Cars, Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

COUNTRY CLUB OR SUMMER HOTEL. Fine looking auto bus, White, 1915, carrying 25, for rent for Summer, with experienced chauffeur. Address F. S. Hackett, owner, Riverdale, New York City.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,854 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Pierce seven-passenger limousine touring; $300 monthly to desirable party. Columbus 5358.

For hire, 1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Telephone 8040 Lenox.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Elegant 7-passenger Packard limousine for rent; excellent service and references. R 12 Times.

Seven-passenger Packard and White touring; day, week, or month. Telephone Harlem 406. Fpeltze.

Packards, (six-cylinder,) and Lozier touring cars; hour, day, month; up-to-date equipment. 5440 Plaza.

New Packard touring and landaulet, hourly or monthly; reasonable. Small, Riverside 6200.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Maroney, 7,261 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 852-856 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7920 Largest and Best School in class for women.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

37 EAST 53D ST. Rooms, with board; references; table board.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates, $9 to $12 per week; transients. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 33d St. subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms, all new; improvements; table excellent.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST. Rooms, with board; references; table board.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; transients.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; high-class, excellent German table; moderate.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually arranged suite, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; shower, electricity; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 261 WEST.—Tourists accommodated; exceptional large and small rooms; private bath; home atmosphere; Summer rates.

73D, 142 WEST. — Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; table guests.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; meals optional, near stations.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; near subway and elevated; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; reasonable; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; cool, double, single rooms; private bath; beautifully furnished; red, blue velvet carpets; white enamel furniture; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, hot and cold water, private bath.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single; newly established; excellent table.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

23 WEST 86TH ST. Unexcelled table board.

91ST, 51 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; board, references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and small room; Summer rates; meals optional; references.

101ST ST., 215 WEST.—Superior table board; refined Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large room in private residence; bachelor or couple; board optional.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room for couple or three; private bath; excellent cuisine. Morningside 2123.

122D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean, cool, light, homelike; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful furnished rooms, facing Drive; suitable for two. 4570 Audubon; Apartment 6 B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Desirable Summer accommodations; private house; gentlemen.

21 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH. Rooms, facing park; board; table guests.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d, overlooking Schwab mansion and Hudson River.)—Private corner house; elevator; handsome, large room; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large front room, also single; table board.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table. Main 1159W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies; country parsonage. P 125 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

HALCYON HALL, GRYMES HILL. Private residence; beautiful, shady ground, gardens and tennis; very high, cool. Lewis St., Howard Av.; Silver Lake car.

The Stuyvesant.—Superior rooms, with bath, also single; excellent food, and service homelike; one block from ferry.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Sheepshead Bay, 2,621 East 26th St.—Delightful Summer home; screened porch; one block bay; boating, bathing, fishing; good home cooking; moderate terms. Phone 755—R, Coney Island.

ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR COUPLE; NO OBJECTION TO CHILD. E. R. METZGER, 18 LOCUST AV., PORT WASHINGTON.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME; large and small rooms; one block from bay; very homelike in every way. 2,660 East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay.

The Pines, Hempstead, L. I.—Beautifully situated; near Garden City; best accommodations; excellent table and service; booklet. Tel. Hempstead 455.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Private party can accommodate in luxurious home a few gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class service. Z 308 Times Annex.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

New York State.

Summer board; comfortable house, 2,000 feet above sea-level; fine view; 440 acres; half woods; seven pure, large, cold, never-failing springs; two trout streams; 400 fruit trees; vegetable garden; all wild berries; clean, wholesome, attractive food; only fifteen guests (American); restful; $9 per week in May, June and Sept., $10 in July and Aug. N. Y., C. & W. and Erie Railroads. Write "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Olled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest manor in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Excellent accommodations June 7; desirable location; references.

New England.

English widow, delightful Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres; wonderful country. Warren, 867 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 8701 Audubon.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

JEWISH BACHELOR wishes board in refined boarding house or private family, Far Rockaway, entire Summer season; reference given. Address T. T., 2,429 Broadway.

New York surgeon wishes hotel accommodations in mountains during July, August, September. Z 277 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In strictly private family, beautiful room, connecting bath; near Grand Central; reference. First bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with or without private bath; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Elegant front rooms; one rear, large, with kitchenette; desirable location.

57TH ST., EAST.—Attractive large front rooms, with or without bath; electricity; telephone; quiet, refined surroundings; select neighborhood. Plaza 6087.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; electric light; telephone; pleasant surroundings.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Single rooms; doctor's house; men; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

94TH, 136 EAST.—Comfortable room; hot running water; near Park; private. Sheridan.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Madison Av., 220, (36th St.)—Three-room parlor floor suite, bath; suitable for offices, musical or dancing studios; studios rented by the hour; large or small furnished, unfurnished rooms.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; delightful Summer accommodations for bachelors; modern; shower bath; references.

127TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 41 WEST.—Clean single, double rooms; running water; new management; telephone; reasonable.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, running water, $3.50; gentlemen.

55TH, 49 WEST. — Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; all improvements; phone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—8655.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentleman.

58TH, 124 WEST.—Large, double room, private bath; gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 118 WEST., WEST HALL. Medium-sized room, running water; adjoins bath; also parlor floor for dentist.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Medium room; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; gentleman; $5.50. Young.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining, private; suitable one, two.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large parlor for studio, second floor, medium room.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy room; private bath; quiet; electricity; near Park.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D STREET, block from Riverside; attractive front room; private house, private bath; exceptionally cool for Summer; gentleman; references. Z 276 Times Annex.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

75TH, 159 WEST. Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

76TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $5-$10.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; reference. Schuyler 3675.

75TH, 46 WEST. — Comfortable suite, $12; large room, running, bath, $9.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor, private bath; $12; large room, $9.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms, all conveniences; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $3 up.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely appointed rooms; private baths; electricity.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, sun parlor; also small room.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; light; private house; phone.

West Side.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; connecting bath; electricity; telephone; $9.

82D ST., 112 WEST.—Superior accommodations; desirable rooms; special terms to business people.

82D, 55 WEST. — Large, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; near park; private family.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Front suite; suitable gentleman, couple; electricity, telephone; private bath.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive front room, fifth floor, elevator; cleanliness refinement. Sharples.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; private house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 133 WEST.—Front room, well kept apartment; electricity; telephone; gentleman. Brown.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large front room; single room $3.00; every convenience. Anderson.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sleeping porch; Summer garden; ideal for bachelor.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity, telephone.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; all conveniences; select private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L," large rooms, $5, $6; electricity; telephone.

93D, 35 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms; all conveniences; $2.50, $4, $5; phone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

97TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; running water; breakfast optional. Lyon.

99TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable front room; all conveniences; elevator. Saunders.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—One, two attractively furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath; owner's residence; references given, required.

102D, 216 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running hot, cold water, gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for two; elevator apartment. Copeland.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for 2; running water, telephone; private house.

106TH, 205 WEST.—Furnished suite or single room; phone, convenience; transportation; references required.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; plenty light and air; telephone. Belham.

107TH, 280 WEST.—Room, private bath; medium room; board optional. Apt. 45.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3 B.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Comfortable furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent location; Summer rates. Willford.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Morningside Heights; Attractive front suites, southern exposure; near Columbia University; subway, elevator; telephone; attendance. Apt. 52.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Apt. 41.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Desirable location; opposite Columbia grounds; double room with kitchenette complete for housekeeping; single rooms also; roof garden; tennis court; restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Unusually desirable rooms for Summer; large, small; every convenience. Seller.

121ST, 537 WEST. — Sunny rooms; refined people; elevator. Morningside 5120. Apartment 51.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone; electricity, elevator. McCague.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, en suite; private bath; Summer rates.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Desirable front room; elevator building; to lady only; Apt. 54.

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, $8; selected elevator apartment; electricity, shower. Phone 5530 Morningside. Apartment 54.

127TH, 82 WEST, Corner Lenox.—Newly furnished, light, conveniences, electricity, telephone; $4-$7.

130TH, 249 WEST.—Large, light room, with all conveniences; telephone; convenient L; reasonable.

139TH ST., 61, Hamilton Place.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; Summer rates; board optional; Broadway subway. 980 Audubon.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room; mahogany, Oriental, cool, clean; reasonable. Audubon 6568.

143D, 469 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; refined neighborhood; board optional; references.

143D, 500 WEST.—Nice outside room, suitable couple, business woman. Elevator boy.

145TH ST., 712 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.—Private house; large parlor; suite suitable doctor or couple; private bath; hardwood floor; privileges; prepare breakfast; telephone.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Clean, sunny, airy room; $3; electricity, hot water; telephone. Rose.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; select accommodations; one or two; board optional.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT for a sanitarium near New York; pay, $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3 o'clock for personal interview.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in manufacturing line; call with reference Saturday between 2 and 3 P. M. Keffler Skirt Co., 116 West 14th St.

Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Ave. & 38th St., Require the services of EXPERIENCED GOWN HANDS for their alteration workroom. Apply Alteration Room, 4th Floor, Employes' Entrance, 6 E. 38th St.

COOK AND BUTLER.—If George and Emma Cox would care to come to West Virginia for the Summer, Georgiana also being employed if desired, at suitable wages, let them communicate with Shepherdstown during next week.

DEMONSTRATOR wanted by suburban gas company; permanent position for one with gas experience; state experience and salary expected. D 311 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK. Require the services of EXPERIENCED DEPARTMENT STORE CASHIERS. Highest salaries paid. Permanent positions. Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

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IRONER for Institution at Stamford, Conn.; pay, $18 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, at 3 P. M. today, for a personal interview.

NURSE, undergraduate, for sanitarium near New York; pay, $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3 P. M. for personal interview.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for Brooklyn chemical factory; good position for one rapid and accurate at figures; replies to be considered must state age, nationality, experience, and salary wanted. P 238 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—High-class advertising woman wanted by a well-known weekly publication; commission basis. K 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Private and personal stenographer wanted by member of firm Wall St. attorneys; applicant must be of American birth, preferably under 25 years of age, with full high school education or equivalent; knowledge of legal forms not essential, but desirable; also some commercial experience and bookkeeping ability required; write, own handwriting, giving fullest particulars, including present employment, if any; all will be confidentially treated; salary dependent on applicant's ability. P 253 Times Downtown.

WARD MAID for sanitarium near New York; pay, $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. at 3 P. M. today for personal interview.

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BROKER'S STENOGRAPHER, $12. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

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BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY BOOKKEEPER DESIRES POSITION IN HOTEL, INSTITUTION OR HOSPITAL; BEST REFERENCES GIVEN. Z 278 TIMES ANNEX.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, experienced, executive ability, wishes bookkeeper, stenographer's position; salary $10-$12. R 72 Times.

LADY leaving town now wishes to place her general housework colored maid for Summer; an excellent cook. Mrs. R. E. Hune, 606 West 122d St.

STENOGR

HOLD TWO YOUTHS FOR MORGAN THEFT

Office Boy Charged with Stealing $10,515 Caught with a Friend in Philadelphia.

ALL THE MONEY TRACED

Lads Sent Generous Gifts to Their Homes — Gave Sleuths a Hard Chase.

George S. Dougherty drove his automobile up to Police Headquarters at 2 o'clock this morning and assisted to alight from it William A. McManus and William Joseph Bain, Wall Street office boys, the former an employe of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning young McManus had walked out of the Morgan offices with his pockets bulging with $10,515.32, the payroll of the export department, which had been intrusted to him by the cashier to carry to the top floor of the banking house.

Most of the missing wealth was carried into Police Headquarters this morning by Dougherty and two operatives from his private detective agency, E. M. Fitzgerald and Benjamin Fay. It was in three dress suit cases and totaled $9,655.00. Nearly $900 was missing, but the detectives said the boys had not squandered this. Instead each of them, as well as a third boy whose name the police know but would not disclose, is said to have sent to his mother about $300, spending only enough to pay their railroad fares to Philadelphia, hire a room in a hotel, pay for their meals and buy three suits of clothing.

The youngsters were captured because other employes in the Morgan firm recalled that young McManus had sought information about reaching Philadelphia. Accordingly, when the absence of the boys and the money was discovered Fitzgerald and Fay, who are regularly assigned to the Morgan firm, started for Philadelphia at once.

They went to various hotels and in the Keystone Hotel in west Philadelphia found the name "Richard Hamilton" on the register in a handwriting which they were satisfied was that of McManus. They explained their mission to the proprietor and were admitted to the room taken by the boys. They were not there but the detectives found the suitcases containing the money. The three boys had divided it equally among them.

Fay and Fitzgerald waited, and presently the boys, led by McManus, entered. At sight of the detectives, whom they knew, McManus and Bain jumped out of a window in the room, landing unhurt on the pavement a story below. Fay and Fitzgerald dragged the other youth downstairs and left him in charge of the proprietor, and hustled after the fugitives, whom they overtook, only to find on their return to the hotel that the third boy had escaped from the proprietor and disappeared.

According to the detectives, McManus and Bain admitted the whole affair, saying they had intended to go first to Delaware Water Gap and then depart for the West, where they had planned to become cowboys. Each had sent money home, so that his parents might not feel his absence financially. Once determined on, the actual theft of the money had been easy.

For some time McManus had been trusted to carry the pay envelopes from the cashier's department on the first floor to the top floor of the banking building at 23 Wall Street, where he distributed them to the employes. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday, before the usual time for paying, McManus went to Cashier Stanley Knowles and asked if the money was ready for "upstairs." The cashier said he was too busy to attend to the payroll just then, but that the envelopes were ready. McManus said he would put the money in the envelopes.

The pile of cash was handed to McManus. There were three $100 bills, 107 $50, 127 $20, sixty-one $10, thirty-six $5, ten $2, and ten $1 notes, besides a few dollars in silver. The boy carried the money and envelopes to a desk and was last seen counting the money apparently. He was not missed until some one on the upper floor telephoned to the cashier three hours later, saying: "What's the matter with the financial ghost today?"

McManus had been with the banking house two years. The firm knew the boy's habits had been good. It was said that because of the unusual temptation presented in permitting him to handle so much money without supervision, the firm had decided not to prosecute him, providing the larger part of the money was recovered. McManus had no difficulty in getting the 350 and more bills into his pockets, but they probably bulged.

McManus is only 16 years old and lives with his parents at 1,676 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Bain is a year older and lives, also with his parents at 512 West Thirteenth Street. McManus said he met Bain outside the Morgan office yesterday and invited him to make the trip, according to the police. Where the third, and now missing boy, was picked up, the police would not say.

COLLISION KILLS LAWYER.

Thanford Woodhull Dies After Bicycle Hits Auto.

Thanford Woodhull, 68 years old, a lawyer and author of legal works, died in the Brooklyn Hospital last night as the result of injuries received when his bicycle collided with an automobile at Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place. While following an auto truck of the Union Transfer and Storage Company along Flatbush Avenue, Woodhull, to avoid a traffic post, had to swing his bicycle to one side. In doing so he crashed into the rear wheel of the truck and tumbled from his seat.

He broke both hips in his fall and died several hours later in the hospital. His home was given as 124 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, but no one at that address last night seemed to know him. He had an office at 4 Court Square, where he practiced law.

Mr. Woodhull was an author of several legal pamphlets. Born in Nyack, N. Y., he was educated in the public schools and graduated from Columbia in 1869. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. According to the police he was married.

The driver of the truck, John Landgraf of 109 East Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan, was not arrested, an investigation having proven to the police that he was blameless.

DR. JAMES FEENY STRICKEN.

Aged Man's Kidney Disease Becomes Acute After Mishap.

Dr. James Feeny, 74 years old, one-time Commissioner of Charities for Richmond, Vice President of the Richmond Fire Insurance Company and brother of the late Dr. John L. Feeny, is in the S. R. Smith Infirmary in a serious condition. He had suffered from kidney trouble, and on Thursday met with a mishap in New York, which caused his trouble to become suddenly acute. He is now in a state of coma from which it has not been possible to revive him.

Dr. Feeny was standing in Broadway at Ninth Street waiting for a car when an automobile backed into him and knocked him down. He was helped aboard a car and went on to a meeting of the Richmond Insurance Company directors. In the evening he became dazed and Dr. Henry T. Goodwin sent him to the hospital.

Church Services Tomorrow Page 14

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